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LONDON: 42, CANNON STREET, E.C.
SATURDAY MAY 27 1899

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For Bargains see last page of this Supplement.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

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4.—**SUFFOLK (Coast, Rising Resort).**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; same hands 30 years; retiring; handsome shop, well fitted and stocked; good house and garden; low rent; price £500.

5.—**KENT COAST.**—Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business; excellent position; good house; returns £750, net profit £250; well-fitted shop, heavily stocked; price £650.

6.—**WEST MIDLANDS.**—Unopposed Business; Retail, Prescribing, and Agricultural trade; returns nearly £900; low rent, with good house; shop well fitted and stocked; price £650.

7.—**EAST MIDLANDS.**—One hour's run from London; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, making a net profit of £400 per annum; rent £38, long lease; price £650, stock and fixtures worth £600.

8.—**KENT (20 miles out).**—Branch Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £4 to £5 weekly under management; rent £23; small house; price £125; principal ought to do £8 weekly.

9.—**WORCESTERSHIRE.**—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns under manager £600; rent £40; principal ought to do £800; valuation only required (about £250); a bargain.

10.—**LONDON, W.**—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,150; profits fully 50 per cent.; handsome pharmacy, well stocked; price £800, or offer.

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BERKSHIRE.—Light, Retail, and Prescribing Business, conducted on modern lines, and is entirely under management; returns £2,500; clear net profit between £400 and £500 yearly; low rent, lease; price £1,000, or valuation of stock and fixtures; same hands 10 years; principal ought to do £3,000 easily. 153, 19, Office of this Paper.

EASTERN COUNTIES (Norfolk).—For Sale, a Drug Business, shop well situated in best part of town, returning upwards of £80 per annum; held by present proprietor 40 years; a Wholesale Wine and Spirit business attached; Proprietor's own freehold; a lease, 7, 14, or 21 years, would be granted; rent £50, taxes £6; licenses connected with Wine and Spirit business about £30; part purchase might remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest (on good security). 18/25, Office of this Paper.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Fashionable town and health-resort, nice corner premises; position commands business; mahogany fitted; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; owner retaining proprietaries; same hands 22 years, last 2 years as branch under management price £350, on lease. "Beldere" (157, 33), Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—A Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in increasing suburb; returns nearly £12 a week; very few patients; shop well fitted and good stock. Full particulars, apply "Camphor," Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

LONDON.—Good-class and fast-increasing suburb.—Light, Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £1,100, and producing a net income of about £400 yearly; elegantly-fitted shop, heavily stocked; low rent, long valuable lease; price £825; open to investigation. 157, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing, with good sale of own Proprietaries; under management entirely the past nine years; rent £45; 12 years' lease to run; returns average the past three years £730; price £600. Apply, by letter, W. James, c/o Mr. Wallis, 106 Birchmanger Road, South Norwood, S.E. No agents.

MANCHESTER.—Good-class Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £618; net profit over £200; splendid opening for Dentistry; shop is well fitted and stocked; low rent; good house; price £350, which is low, to effect a speedy sale, having bought much larger concern. J. J. C. (158/20), Office of this Paper.

NORTH WALES.—For Disposal, with immediate possession, a well-established Family Chemist and Druggist Business, situated in a town of 10,000 people; terms easy; owner retiring. Apply for particulars to M.P.S., c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Old-established Light Retail and Dispensing Business, in a populous manufacturing town, for sale; in vendor's hands 49 years; failing health renders early transfer imperative; several valuable proprietaries to be included; price £150, or valuation. Apply, "Seoer," c/o Messrs. C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, 15 Laurence Pountney Lane, London, E.C.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Light Retail and Prescribing Business, situated in best position of increasing district; profitable trade; no other qualified Chemist; low rent; nicely-fitted shop; valuation only required, about £325; this is thoroughly genuine, and is a sound investment. Full particulars of 156/36, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST and Druggist Business; densely-populated neighbourhood; convenient house, rent £40, long lease; price £200, or reasonable offer. "Alpha," c/o Harker, Stagg & Morgan, 15 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.

FOR Disposal, new unopposed Retail, at valuation, about £135; rent £50, let off 12s.; new lease, and situated in good middle-class neighbourhood, W. Apply, "Chemist," 35 Colebrook Row, N.

FOR Sale, an old-established Chemist's Retail Business, established over 40 years; stock and fixtures, under cost, about £200; will take part cash and part by instalments secured to immediate purchaser. Apply, M. A. C., c/o Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham.

SURGICAL-INSTRUMENT Manufacturer's Business for Disposal, in consequence of the death of the proprietor; an old-established business, with a good connection, both private and hospital. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Howard Bros. & Howes, 27 Clement's Lane, E.C.

60 GUINEAS, or nearest offer, secures capital small Branch Drug Stores; all included; part can remain; S.E. district, densely populated; main thoroughfare; no poisons or prescriptions, being under lady's control; excellent chance for young man capable of Prescribing. Apply, first instance, L. M., 29 Parker's Row, Dockhead, S.E.

£275, or near offer; part could remain on easy terms, if guaranteed; old-established; profitable; well stocked; few patents; good house. Particulars from "Pith" (156/8), Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

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ADVERTISER is open to buy a Country Business; locality of no consequence providing there is scope for increase by the introduction of capital and energy; or a Partnership would be entertained in any old-style business, where a change to the more modern system of trading would be likely to prove beneficial. "Cinchona" (159/5), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a good Business (country or town) up to £500; good house indispensable; no objection to Mixed. Apply with full particulars, "Statim," Southall Brothers & Barclay, Birmingham.

TO LET.

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SEAFOOD.—Shop to Let in this rising seaside town (only one Chemist in place); well suited for Branch establishment, combining business with pleasure. Address, Mr. Nokes, Ardeevin, Seaford.

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SHOP to be Let; new and handsome business premises, specially suitable for Chemist, situate in the main road and in rapidly-rising market; front will be fitted to suit tenant; close to station; low rent, and liberal terms to commence. Apply at Estate Office, Vernon Parade, Church Road, Willesden, or to Mr. Chas. F. Day, 93 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.

SHOP to Let in the high road (commanding), with 8 rooms; rent £45; good opening for Chemist and Druggist; rapidly-improving neighbourhood. Apply, "Pawnbroker's," 191 High Road, S. Tottenham (three doors from the premises).

FOR SALE.

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Advertisers whose Announcements appear under this heading can make arrangements to see applicants for the situations at our Offices, by giving a few days' notice to

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RETAIL.

BARRY DOCK.—Wanted, immediately, a competent Assistant, capable of taking sole charge. Newman, Chemist, Barry Dock.

BATH.—Wanted, a Senior Assistant, accustomed to select Dispensing; also a Junior; both qualified. Apply, giving full particulars and state salary required (indoors), to Whiston & Co., Chemists, Bath.

BATTERSEA.—Unqualified Assistant, about 30, outdoors, wanted for a quick Cash business; must be a good salesman, able to prescribe, and willing to assist putting-up stock. Apply, by letter, giving age, salary required, references, &c., to "Drug Stores" (155/9), Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Wanted, early in June, a Junior Assistant, aged about 21, for a Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, height, salary, and references, enclose photo (to be returned), to J. McLanachan, 153 Dudley Road, Birmingham.

BOURNEMOUTH.—A smart, gentlemanly Junior Assistant wanted, for a good-class business; splendid experience. Apply, with full particulars, to Hirst, Chemist, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

BRIDLINGTON QUAY.—Assistant for five months; Minor qualification not essential; outdoors; good counterman and thoroughly trustworthy. State experience, age, height, reference, &c., with photo if convenient (returnable), to J. V. Mainprize, Central Pharmacy, Bridlington Quay.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, immediately, a smart Junior, aged about 22, for high-class Retail and Dispensing business; must be a good counterman; indoors. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary required, and enclose photo (to be returned), to M. Adler, 37 Preston Street, Brighton.

BRIGHTON.—Qualified Assistant for Dispensing and Light Retail business; Junior kept. State age, height, references, salary (indoors), and when disengaged, also enclose photo, if convenient, which will be returned, Kilby Pears & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 16 Western Road, Brunswick Square, Brighton.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant (indoors) as soon as possible; state salary, with usual particulars, and photo if convenient. Apply, John Evans, Temple Gate, Bristol.

BROADSTAIRS.—A Junior Assistant or Improver (outdoors) required in a good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business; time allowed for recreation or study; applications not answered in 3 days are declined. Julian Horrell, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Broadstairs.

CAPE COLONY.—Wanted, good Assistant, of gentlemanly address, well up in Dispensing, energetic, able to take charge of Branch, understands bookkeeping, and able to make out accounts; aged about 27; Minor qualification; Englishman; salary, first year, £140; second, £150; third, £160; and 2½ per cent. commission on cash sales; lodging found; second-class passage paid out; 3 years' agreement; required to start middle July; candidates must hold undeniable references. Address, "Cape," Messrs. Evans, Lecher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

CEYLON.—Required for Ceylon, Dispenser, holding Minor qualification; single; of good address and not over 24; Scotsman preferred; four years' agreement, at progressive salary. Address, with full particulars, &c., "Ceylon," c/o J. W. Vickers, 5 Nicholas Lane, E.C.

CHELMSFORD.—Wanted, two good Juniors (in or out doors), to take place those leaving to study; one qualified, both well up in Dispensing, Photography, and general Country trade in agricultural district; hours easy. Reply, with full particulars, enclosing portrait, stating salary required, to James Tomlinson, Chemist, Chelmsford, Essex.

CLEVEDON.—Assistant (indoors), about 22, for first-class Dispensing business. Full particulars, J. H. Hart, Pharm. Chemist, Clevedon.

COLWYN BAY.—An Assistant of good experience, quick and accurate Dispenser, and capable salesman; four or five months engagement; abstainer preferred. Apply, stating age, height, &c., to Adamson, Chemist, Queen's Buildings.

SITUATIONS OPEN—*cont.*

RETAIL—continued.

DERBY.—Qualified Assistant wanted for good-class Cash Retail (indoors); comfortable home; easy hours; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, references, and enclose photo, to Weston & Co. (Limited), St. Peter's Street, Derby.

DEVIZES.—Wanted, at once, a qualified Assistant for a good-class country business; Junior and Apprentice kept. Apply, with full particulars as to age, references, and salary required (indoor-), to T. R. Edwards, Chymist, Devizes.

EASTBOURNE.—An Assistant wanted. Apply, with full particulars, age, height, salary required, to R. Trickey, Chemist, 35 Terminus Road, Eastbourne.

ESHER.—Junior wanted for good-class Dispensing business; two hours daily allowed for reading. Apply, Chapman, Chemist, Esher, Surrey.

EXETER.—Junior Assistant (outdoors) wanted, immediately, for a good-class Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, references, and enclose photo, to Milton & Sou, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 265 High Street, Exeter.

EXMOUTH.—Wanted, at once, qualified Assistant, about 22; good Dispenser and Counterman, with knowledge of Photography if possible; abstainer. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required (indoors), and enclosing photo, which shall be returned, to John R. C. Stephens, Chemist, Exmouth.

HORLEY.—Assistant; about 24; trustworthy and of good address; experienced in Dispensing and General Retail; indoors: hours 8 to 8, except on Saturdays 8 to 10; half-holiday weekly; duty shared by proprietor. Apply, stating full particulars of experience, salary required, &c., to P. M. Walton, The Pharmacy, Horley, Surrey.

ILFRACOMBE.—Junior Assistant (indoors), at once. State age, height, salary required, with reference, and enclose photo (to be returned), Walter Craug, Capstone Pharmacy, Ilfracombe.

INDIA.—Required, an Assistant (Minor), about 24, single, with first-class London (West-end) experience; of gentlemanly appearance; 4 years' agreement; liberal salary; passage out, and furnished apartments. Apply by letter, S. M. O., c/o Messrs. Meggeson & Co., 14 Miles Lane, E.C.

KNOTTINGHAM.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant. Apply to Mr. J. Blower, Chemist, Knaughton, Radnorshire.

LEICESTER.—Qualified Assistant wanted for Light Retail and Dispensing business. State age, height, salary required (outdoors), particulars of past experience, references, also state when disengaged, to W. T. Hind, Chemist, Clarendon Park, Leicester.

LEOMINSTER.—Immediately; Junior Assistant; knowledge of Photography preferred, but not essential. Ellwood & Son, Leominster.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, Assistant, outdoors; good-class business; no Sunday duty. Apply, 26 London Road, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant; indoors. Apply, stating age, references, salary, to R. Simon, Chemist, 57 Brownlow Hill, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, at once, a Junior Assistant or Turnover Apprentice, about 19, in a Light Retail and Dispensing business; time allowed for recreation and attending School of Pharmacy. Apply, stating age, height, and salary expected, with reference, to Hinkley, Seacombe, Liverpool.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, immediately, Junior Assistant, for Cash business; aged 19 to 23; two assistants kept; salary £30 to £40 per annum (indoors), according to experience. Apply to Henry Squire, Cash Chemist, 189 High Street, Deptford, S.E.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant wanted in June; indoors; aged about 25; accustomed to first-class business, and with previous London experience preferred; only one kept; liberal salary to suitable man seeking permanency. Apply, personally, or by letter with full particulars, to V. L. Fellows, 49 Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.

LONDON, S.W.—Junior; indoors; Scotsman preferred; hours 8 to 10; alternate Sunday evening duty; one day off weekly; salary £30. Apply, K. & M., 77 Atlantic Road, Brixton, S.W.

LONDON, S.E.—Junior Assistant, about 21; one accustomed to good-class business; one only kept. Send particulars, or, if possible, personal interview, F. Palmer, 3 Anerley Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

LONDON, N.—Qualified Assistant wanted for Light Retail and Dispensing. Apply, Harcombe Cuff, 25 Friern Barnet Road, New Southgate, N.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant (indoors); 2 kept. Apply, with usual particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned), to W. T. Frost, Mason's Pharmacy, Parson's Green, Fulham, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, early in June, a qualified Assistant, about 24 years of age, and accustomed to a good-class Dispensing business. Apply, Lynn, Chemist, Holland Park Avenue, W.

LONDON, N.W.—Junior, about 19 or 20; about the end of May; indoors; abstainer; hours 8 till 10, and alternate Sunday evenings; at liberty Thursday afternoon and evening; salary £30. Apply personally, or enclose carte with usual particulars, to Mr. Taplin, 91 Hampstead Road, London, N.W. One only kept.

LONDON, W.—A qualified Assistant wanted in a first-class Dispensing business where 4 are kept. State age, height, and salary required (indoors), to A. B., c/o Horner & Sons, Mitre Square, Aldgate, E.C.

LONDON, N.—Wanted, at once, an Assistant, about 21, accustomed to a good-class Dispensing business; indoors; half-holiday weekly, from 2; one with some knowledge of Photographic business preferred, but not essential. Apply, personally, or by letter, giving full particulars, to Taylor, Chemist, 5 Queen's Parade, Muswell Hill, N.

LONDON, E.—An Assistant wanted, whole or part-time. Apply, stating particulars as to time required, salary, &c. (indoors), to Barnes, 10 Terrace Road, Plaistow, E.

LONDON, S.W.—Competent Assistant (indoors); accustomed to good-class trade. Apply personally, or send photo and particulars to Glew, 156 Clapham Road.

LONDON, W.—Junior or Improver wanted; 4 Assistants employed. Apply, F. W. Warren & Co., 340 Harrow Road, London, W. (5 minutes from Royal Oak Station).

LONDON, W.—Curtis & Co. have a vacancy for a qualified Assistant, about 23; must have had good experience, and write well. Apply, with full particulars, and photo, to W. G. Jameson, 43 Baker Street, Portman Square, W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, at once, in Drug department of West-end Store, a qualified Dispenser; outdoors. Apply in first instance by letter, stating age, experience, salary, &c., addressed to H., c/o Messrs. Brettie & Co., 51 Rupert Street, W.C.

LONDON, W.—Assistant, qualified, for high-class Dispensing business; indoors; one only employed; liberal salary to competent man. Apply personally, or send full particulars, with photo, to W. Hickman, Archer Street, Notting Hill, W.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, qualified Assistant; easy and comfortable berth to a suitable gentleman; in or out doors. Apply, personally, or if by letter enclose photo, to W. W. Evans, 192 Fulham Road, S.W.

LONDON, N.W.—Good Junior wanted; must be of gentlemanly appearance and address, used to good-class business, and capable of being left in charge for two or three hours occasionally; must have undeniable references. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, age, height, salary required (indoors), and enclosing references, Chas. A. Scale, 16 Townshend Road, St. John's Wood.

LONDON, S.W.—Smart Assistant, at once; £60; indoors. C. H. Booth, 394 King's Road, S.W.

LONDON.—Two qualified Assistants, married and single, wanted for good-class Cash business (outdoors); must be good business men; excellent prospects. State full particulars of experience, age, salary, &c., to "Salol" (298), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant, unqualified (indoor), for a Prescribing, Dispensing, and Ready-money business; must be energetic and willing; time allowed daily for recreation or study. State salary required, when disengaged, and enclose photo, which will be returned, Mack's Drug Stores, Peuge, London, S.E.

LONDON, S.E.—Locum tenens.—Wanted, a competent Dispenser (outdoors) for two or three weeks from July 4 or 5; a knowledge of homeopathic pharmacy indispensable. Apply, stating age, salary required, &c., to M.R.O.S., 79 Denmark Hill, London, S.E.

LONDON, S.E.—A young qualified Assistant wanted, immediately, to assist in brisk Retail and Dispensing trade; outdoors; in a pleasant S.E. district, near to country. Send usual particulars, stating salary required, to "Manager," 164 Rushey Green, Catford.

LONDON, N.—Wanted, Junior Assistant, one from the country and just out of apprenticeship preferred; half day off every week. Please send particulars of salary required (outdoors), age, height, and experience to A. R. Keith, Chemist, Upper Holloway, London, N.

LONDON, W.—A qualified Assistant as Senior; 26 or 28. Apply, in first instance, by letter, to X. Y. Z., c/o Hearon, 49 Piccadilly & 1, 38 South Mark Street, S.E.

MARGATE.—Assistant wanted, about 23; indoors. Apply, stating height, salary required, and enclosing photo, to A. H. Brooks, Chemist, Margate.

MARLOW.—Wanted, early in June, an Assistant for a good-class family Dispensing, and Photographic business; preference will be given to a gentleman who is qualified and well up in Photography. Apply, with full particulars (indoors), to C. Page Dye, The Central Pharmacy, Marlow.

MEDITERRANEAN.—A qualified Junior, for first-class Dispensing business; must be a quick and able Dispenser; six months' agreement. Apply, "Mediterranean," Messrs. Evans, Lecher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

MIDLANDS.—Reliable Assistant wanted, with good experience, and accustomed to Dispensing; outdoors; unqualified man not objected to. Address, stating age, &c., when disengaged, and what salary expected, T. S. W. (157/19), Office of this Paper.

OXFORD.—Assistant, qualified, outdoors, for a medium-class business; one capable of taking the Management. Apply, with full particulars, to W., 53 St. Clements, Oxford.

PENZANCE.—Smart Junior Assistant; must be able to Extract; knowledge of Dentistry preferred, but not essential. Send full particulars and enclose photo (which will be returned), Johnstone, Chemist and Dentist, Penzance.

PORTH.—Wanted, immediately, an Assistant; outdoors; short hours; half-holiday weekly. Please state age, experience, salary required, and when disengaged, T. Davies, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Porth, Glam.

RHYL.—Wanted, Junior Assistant; indoors. Write usual particulars to Ashfield Chemist, Rhyll.

ROSS (Herefordshire).—Assistant, principally for Dispensing, by end of June; 1 other kept; qualification not essential. State reference, salary required (indoors), enclosing photo, J. Matthews, Chemist, Man of Ross House, Ross, Herefordshire.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant (qualified preferred), from 22 to 24 years of age; must be a competent Dispenser and with good all-round experience; three years' engagement; salary first year £150, second year £162, third year £174; passage and expenses paid to destination. Apply, by letter, giving usual particulars, to Fitch, 28 Egerton Gardens, Basing, W.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Wanted, immediately, a qualified Assistant; Tooth-extractor preferred must be energetic and willing, and able to give satisfactory testimonials and references; 3 years' engagement; second-class passage paid out; salary, first year £16 per month, second year £17, third year £18 per month; bedroom provided; please supply all particulars when making application. Address, "South Africa," c/o Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Oxen & Co. (Limited), Chemists, require a qualified man as Branch Manager; preferably a married man, to live on premises. Send full particulars as to salary expected, age, when at liberty, and reference from present and last employer, and enclose photo, to Mr. D. H. Oxen, Newcastle, Staffordshire.

STONY STRATFORD.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant (outdoors) in General, Retail, and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Cox & Robinson, Stony Stratford.

STOURBRIDGE.—Wanted at once, Junior, indoors, accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing. Apply, with full particulars, and photo, if possible, to W. R. Selleck, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Stourbridge.

THAMES VALLEY.—At once, qualified Assistant, about 27, for Branch business; good hours, no Sunday duty; must be reliable; one who desires to settle down preferred; and who would have house provided. Apply, with usual particulars, in first instance to "Integrity" (156/33), Office of this Paper.

WALLINGTON.—Assistant, outdoors, with good Dispensing experience, about 24, qualified or unqualified. Please give full particulars of experience, salary required, &c., W. J. Roberts, Wallington, Surrey, about 10 miles from London Bridge or Victoria.

WARWICK.—Wanted, Junior, for about three months; two other Assistants kept. Apply, with usual particulars, Mellor & Co., Warwick.

WIMBLEDON.—Junior Assistant wanted by 9th of June, with good references; one accustomed to a Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo, to Mr. Spencer, Chemist, 2 Broadway, Wimbledon, London, S.W.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Wanted, indoor Assistant as Dispenser, qualified or unqualified. State age, height, references, when at liberty, salary required, and enclose photo, to "Chemist," 11 Queen Square, Wolverhampton.

WORCESTER.—Outdoor Assistant, for the Dispensing-counter. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, and experience, to E. J. Kitson, The City Drug Stores, Worcester.

YORKSHIRE: Country Mixed business; wanted, qualified Assistant (indoors); age from 23 to 35; Prescriber, Extractor; abstainer; member of some Christian Church and Yorkshireman preferred; references required. For further particulars, apply 164 Huddersfield Road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury.

A VACANCY has occurred in a firm of first-class West-end Store Chemists for a qualified Dispenser; also for an unqualified Junior. Apply to "X," c/o Messrs. Hovenden & Son, Berners Street, W., enclosing photo and full particulars.

CHEMIST.—Salary £3 per week; required, Assistant Dispenser for Store trade; West-end; must be duly qualified. Apply by letter, stating full particulars of previous engagements, age and qualification, to "Chemist," Chas. Taylor & Co.'s Advertising Offices, 154 to 157 Fleet Street, E.C.

WANT a Junior who has been taught his business, yet would like to learn more, to Manage Stock and partly attend Counter in Retail and Dispensing business; must be quick and obliging; salary £30. Joseph Wilson, Pharmacist, Bedford Park, London, W.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, at once; also an Improver or Turnover Apprentice. Send photo and full particulars, height, age, &c., to 157/20, Office of this Paper.

J. BARNETT, 97 Uxbridge Road, London, W., requires a reliable Assistant. Apply personally, or if by letter enclose photo, stating age, salary, and usual particulars.

LOCUM-TENENS wanted, as Dispenser, for second week in June; duties 12 till 4 daily. Apply "Dispenser," Finsbury Dispensary, Brewer Street North, Goswell Road, E.C.

MEDICAL Consultant wanted; qualified or unqualified; must be an expert Diagnostician and good Correspondent; interest offered to right man; apply in confidence with references and full particulars. Address, 148/6, Office of this Paper.

OUTDOOR Assistant required for good-class Cash business in London; good salary for reliable man. Apply, with particulars of experience, age, salary, &c., to "Manager" (20/9), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; good character indispensable; outdoors. Send photo (to be returned) and full particulars to Wm. Fox & Sons, 109 and 111 Bethnal Green Road, London.

QUALIFIED Assistant required; about 23; indoors. Apply, "Statim," c/o Messrs. Heaton, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, S.E.

QUALIFIED Manager for a large Retail business (on the Drug-store principle); must have undeniable references, married, and capable of buying and taking entire charge. Address, 156/12, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED indoor Assistant, about 26, required, for high-class Dispensing and Retail business. Address, stating experience, height, salary, &c., and enclosing photo (to be returned), to T. Woodruff, Ph.C., 43 Lapwing Lane, West Didsbury.

QUALIFIED Assistant and Laboratory Man.—Wanted, two Assistants, one for Pharmacy and one for Laboratory; the latter must have knowledge of manufacture of Compressed Tablets. Apply, 19/11, Office of this Paper.

SMART Junior wanted for large establishment in the provinces; must be used to a quick pushing trade. State age, experience, and salary expected to Fox 92, Sell's Advertising Offices, London.

SMART qualified man required, at once, for Management of Branch; must be steady, reliable, and experienced; good salary and prospects to suitable man. Apply, giving full particulars as to references, age, height, &c., and photo if possible, to George C. Dusart, 135 Queen's Road, Brighton.

TWO qualified Dispensers required immediately for West-end Dispensing establishment; salary two guineas per week, outdoors; under 30 years of age; short hours. Address, Box 81, Sell's Advertising Offices, London.

WANTED, a qualified Chemist, for an East-end business; terms £80 per annum (indoors). Apply, "Delta," c/o Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Plough Court, Lombard Street.

WANTED, married Assistant to manage Branch shop, and live on the premises. Full particulars as to age, salary, and references, to Wright, Chemist, Brigg, Lincs.

WANTED, immediately, a smart and energetic Assistant, about 24; qualified; outdoors; one accustomed to modern trade preferred. Apply personally, or by letter, enclosing photo, to W., 166 North End Road, West Kensington.

WANTED, Manager for small Branch at East Dulwich; Prescribing and Counter trade. Kindly state age, salary required, and references, to F. H. Davies, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

WANTED, an energetic Assistant; must have first-class references; age 23 to 30; single; salary 45s. week, outdoors. Apply, 158/18, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, first week in June, competent Dispenser (about 23), quick and accurate; good salary to man of experience seeking permanency; outdoors. Apply, "Manager," 265 Finchley Road, South Hampstead, N.W.

R. V. HOSPITAL, BOURNEMOUTH.

QUALIFIED man for fortnight in July; also Junior (part time) for small business. State full particulars, Ridley, Chemist, Bournemouth.

WHOLESALE.

AN Invoice Clerk wanted immediately; must have had previous experience, write a good hand, be quick at figures, and have good references. Apply, by letter, to Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark, London.

CAPABLE Manager wanted for Chemists' Counter Speciality and Packed Drugs Department; must have had experience in the control of a fair number of hands, and have general business qualifications and habits; all particulars held as confidential; endorse letters "Private." W. Kemp & Son, Wholesale Druggists, Horncastle.

SITUATIONS OPEN—*contd.*

WHOLESALE—continued.

SURGICAL Instruments.—Wanted, an Assistant, with a good practical training and knowledge of Surgical Instruments, and able to do repairs. Apply, stating age, whether married or single, experience, wages asked, and references, to Brady & Martin, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TRAVELLER wanted, having a connection with Chemists, Grocers, Perfumers, and Stores, by an old-established Manufacturing Soap and Perfumery house. Apply to 20 16, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (resident) for Liverpool and Manchester district wanted by an old-established manufacturing Soap and Perfumery house. Apply, with full particulars, to 20 17, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, an Assistant for a Country Wholesale and Retail Drug and Druggery business, and to Travel soliciting orders 4 or 5 days a week, driving a trap. Apply, stating salary (indoors), age, and height, &c., to A. Anning, Week Street, Maidstone. A vacancy also for a Junior at the Counter.

WANTED, immediately, young Pharmacist, energetic, businesslike, with knowledge of shorthand; able to deal with a large correspondence; good references indispensable. Write, giving full particulars of qualifications, salary required, age, &c., to 18 6, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Travellers calling on Chemists in Midland Counties and West of England, to take up the sale of a good side-line, on commission, Proprietary articles of first-class quality and appearance and being well advertised. State full particulars to "Genuine" (158,23), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

RETAIL.

LOCUM; day or more; good Prescriber. "Chem," 4 Mayfield Road, Dalston, N.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; disengaged. Wellings, 219 Broad Street, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED; 29; outdoors; disengaged June 12; London. 155 28, Office of this Paper.

GOOD Counterman, Stores experience; unqualified. N., 18 Prebend Street, Islington, N.

CHEMIST; qualified; aged 22; good references. Apply, H. W. (153,38), Office of this Paper.

LONDON; part-time; 22; mornings, evenings; Chemist or Surgeon. 152/40, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; experienced; light duties; nominal salary. "Minor," 4 Cheapside, Derby.

LOCUM; Major; 24; good London experience; highest references. Payne, Market Parade, Ilford.

DISPENSER to Doctor, Branch manager; qualified. "Statin," 33 St. Stephen Street, Edinburgh.

JUNIOR; 21; in or near London; tall; references. Apply, Milne, 13 Atherton Road, Forest Gate, E.

DISENGAGED until mid-July; 32; qualified and experienced. D., 24 Hill Street, Hulme, Manchester.

LOCUM (Dispenser); qualified; experienced; references; disengaged until July. 32 Laurel Grove, Penge.

A BROAD.—South Africa preferred; aged 24; good references; unqualified. 153/27, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER will be glad to give temporary assistance with the books. N., 154 Mercury Office, Leeds.

LOCUM; disengaged; 9 years' West-end experience; speaks French. "Loretin," 48 Gillingham Street, S.W.

QUALIFIED; tall; aged 24; 8 years' experience; North preferred. "Trioual" (156,1), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager; aged 29; Dispenser, Prescriber, Extractor. 156/34, Office of this Paper.

MANAGEMENT, Branch; Locum or Permanency; qualified; aged 50; disengaged. Key, Monmouth.

MANAGEMENT, Branch; Locum or Permanency; disengaged; Davis, 41 Finsbury Road, Wood Green, N.

ASSISTANT; 29; part-time or Surgeon's Dispenser; good references; Roberts, 2 Guildford Road, Stockwell, S.W.

PRACTICAL, competent, qualified Locum-tenens or Manager; tractor. "Chemist," Witherley, Atherstone.

DISENGAGED; Lady Dispenser; qualified; experienced. M. Har, 32 Leysfield Road, Shepherd's Bush, London.

DISPENSER; 25; Doctor or Chemist; Edinburgh, London; 11 time required. 62 Observatory Street, Oxford.

ASSISTANT; 25; experienced Counter-man and Dispenser; outdoor preferred. "Rhei," 22 London Road, Croydon.

JUNIOR; unqualified; 4½ years' experience; aged 23. J. W. W., 3 Queen's Buildings, Station Road, Colwyn Bay.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; aged 27; West-end experience; London preferred. 156 7, Office of this Paper.

RELIABLE unqualified Assistant (30) wants outdoor permanency; 41 South Street, New Whittington, Chesterfield.

AS Manager or Senior Assistant; Pharmaceutical Chemist; good prescriber. J., 2 Waddon New Road, West Croydon.

MANAGEMENT Branch; London or suburbs preferred; 3½ years' experience; married. 157/2, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; smart; gentlemanly; unqualified; 24; experienced; good Dispenser. Bellman, Manse, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

LOCUM (Holiday); Prescriber and Extractor; varied experience; Address, "Manager," 16 South Hunter Street, Liverpool.

LOCUM; Branch Manager or Dispenser; at liberty; varied experience; Extractor. L., 32 Spondon Road, South Tottenham.

JUNIOR; 20; tall; accustomed to good-class business; 4 years' experience; Photography. Bowen, 13 Walters Road, Swansea.

LOCUM; Dispenser to Surgeon or Manager; aged 33; good Extractor. Prescriber. "Manager," 12 Foubert's Place, Regent Street, W.

JUNIOR, nearly 21, 5 ft. 8 in., good Counterman, in up to date business; London preferred. E. Robinson, High street, Whitechapel.

MANAGER; disengaged; qualified Chemist and Surgeon-Doctor; single; competent and reliable; good references, &c. W., 48 Kings Square, E.C.

LOCUM; registered; elderly; 15 years' reference; just disengaged from health resort. C. D., 1 Stratford Villas, Camden Square, London, N.W.

JUNIOR; immediately; 22; 5 ft. 7½ in.; West-end. Riviera, Provincial experience; outdoors preferred. H. V. Jones, 37 Town Street, Dover.

BIRMINGHAM District.—Temporary employment wanted from June 5; qualified; aged 35. "Temp.," c/o Mr. Fleet, 24 B Street, Rugby.

MINOR Student, 24, desires part-time engagement, 8 A.M. till 6 P.M. daily; Birmingham preferred. Evans, Lock House, Old Worcester-Wharf.

MANAGE, work up, or open small Branch; 25; immediate permanency desired; just disengaged; unqualified. "Energy," Albany Road, S.E.

JUNIOR; unqualified; tall, dark; 22; 4½ years' country, 2 years' London experience; City or West preferred; good references. 156/1, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; London; 30; thorough practical experience; tractor, Prescriber, &c.; disengaged. G., 82 St. Mary's, Peckham, London.

ADVERTISER recommends time-expired Apprentice (4½ years); good Junior; thoroughly trustworthy and reliable. "Ap", (156,19), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; qualified; aged 25; 8 years' London experience; disengaged; London preferred; excellent references. "Ethyl," 2 Penrose Street, Walworth Road, S.E.

ANAGER, Locum, or Traveller: qualified, middle-aged, good Prescriber; disengaged; no encumbrances. "Chemicus," 63 South Beth Road, Vauxhall, London, S.W.

ANAGER or Assistant; qualified; aged 23; married; 12 years' experience; trustworthy references; disengaged. "Beaver," Interbrooke Road, Herve Hill, S.E.

UNG Belgian, with good knowledge of the business, speaking English, French, and German, wishes situation in an English Pharmacy. O. M. (155/32), Office of this Paper.

AJOR Student desires situation with Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays off at 5; near Chancery Lane preferred; 23; 6 years' good nursing experience. Dunford, Clevedon.

ANAGER or Assistant; married; 38 years; Prescriber and Extractor; town or country; used to mixed Agricultural trade. John Street, Ravensthorpe, near Dewsbury.

ARTNERSHIP or Management; 20 years' first-class experience; moderate capital; unqualified; energetic; would entertain successful. "Rex" (153/29), Office of this Paper.

ANAGER (Branch), qualified; 38; married, no family (live on premises or outdoors); Manchester district preferred; Store, on Manchester experience. Apply, 157/14, Office of this Paper.

ENTISTS.—Gentleman desires appointment as Operator to busy firm as above; extensive experience in high-class practice; own rooms, &c., for Surgery; thoroughly steady and reliable. 158/1, Office of this Paper.

GERMAN gentleman, thoroughly experienced in Dispensing, aged 24, speaking German, French, Italian, and Portuguese fluently, and standing a little English, seeks a situation in London; highest references. Apply, D., 64 Park Street, Southwark.

VERTISER requires part-time in Retail, or position of trust in Wholesale; can give security; London preferred; 12 years' varied experience; reference as to character, ability, &c., excellent; disengaged 17th June. "Harlene" (158/35), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

ANTED situation in Wholesale; 14 years' Retail experience; would not object to travel. "Alph," 70 Lerrymead Street, Fulham, S.W.

EDICINAL-CAPSULE maker wants situation; 5 years' experience in making hand or machine made Capsules. 155/8, Office of Paper.

ALIFIED; 23; 7 years' experience in practical Pharmacy, &c.; changing from Retail; excellent references. "Lab," 45 Stapleton Bristol.

AVELLER for first-class firm; advertiser leaving Retail is desirous of berth as above; smart; aged 29; excellent references. chloride," 10 The Pavement, Chiswick, W.

VERTISER, tall (23), seeks position of trust in Wholesale Drug or Sundry house; has done a little travelling; excellent references. "Camphor" (158/36), Office of this Paper.

HOLESALE.—Situation required in office or warehouse; London and country experience; good references. F., c/o Mr. Bennett, Cornhill Bridge Place, Caledonian Road, London.

NTLEMAN, energetic, with established connection among Chemists, desires to represent first-class house in Eastern and Western counties. "Orders" (155/40), Office of this Paper.

RLIN AGENT, well introduced to Wholesale houses and industrial concerns, is open to represent a good Import firm of Technical &c. Please address, "J. K. 7318," c/o Rudolf Mosse, Berlin, S.W.

AVELLER (Country), disengaged; large connection among Chemists, Perfumers, Stores, &c.; has covered greater part of United Kingdom. M. R., c/o Leonard Courtney, 185½ Aldersgate Street, E.C.

CHEMIST-PERFUMER, with long experience in Manufacturing Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Sachets, Powders, &c., on large scale, who will apply with application of Synthetic preparations, is open for employment. "Jasmi" (18/65), Office of this Paper.

ANTED, post in a Manufacturing Business, where advertiser, aged 24, with Major Chemist's qualification, would find his life training of use; has had practical experience; moderate salary; command capital in the event of a Partnership being considered. F. O. S., 141 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAISY (LIMITED), Leeds, will be happy to advertise (at reasonable rates) in Chemists' Lists, &c., &c.

"PREMIER" SULPHUR TABLETS.—Cheapest in the market and the best; 33s. per cwt., 5-cwt. lots 32s., carriage paid; special quotations for large quantities; samples free on application; Sulphur and Sarsaparilla Tablets at same rates. Tennent & Co., 504 Barking Road, London, E.

SULPHUR TABLETS, ½ cwt. at 34s., 32s. cwt., 2 cwt. at 31s.; send 6s. for 14 lbs., post free. Bland's Pills, 100 gross at 2½, 530 gross at 1½, 1,000 gross at 1½; in 1-gross lever-lid tins, handsomely labelled, at 30s. gross; bottles 36s.; samples free. Sticky Fly-papers, 4s. 6½ gross, 5 gross 20s. Hope & Co., 482 Holloway Road, N.

PRIVETT'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL (Close to the Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury Square).—Bedroom with Breakfast 3s. 6d.; Board by arrangement; hot and cold baths; omnibuses to all parts of London. 68 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London, W.O. N.B.—The number of this Hotel is 68.

BOXES.—Light wood boxes of every description, hinged or nail lids, planed or unplanned, suitable for packing all kinds of articles; cheap, strong, and best in the market; quotations by return post; sample 6 stamps; list free. Write for sample and prices, stating size; required, to E. Osborn, Huntly Grove Box and Joinery Works, Peterborough.

"PRIMUS" SULPHUR TABLETS.—1 cwt., 32s.; 2 cwt., 31s.; 5 cwt., 30s., carriage paid. Sulphur and Sarsaparilla same price; samples free. Send 3s. 6½ for 7-lb. box, post free. Bland's Pills, 100 gross at 2½, 500 gross at 1½, 1,000 gross at 1½, 1 gross tins at 30s. gross. Disinfecting Shells, 4s. 6½ gross, 5 gross at 4s. gross. All carriage paid. Ohristy & Co., Smithfield Laboratory, Curzon Street, Leicester.

100% PROFIT ensured by selling Curic Wafers, the absolutely safe and certain cure for Headache, Toothache, and Neuralgia. Striking window show, with mechanical attraction, for one dozen order (9s.) P.A.T.A., at face value. A really sound Chemists' line, giving the utmost satisfaction to Chemists and their customers. Write for particulars to The Curic Co., Leadenhall House, London, E.O.

CHEMISTS' Shop-fittings.—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens; counters with glass-case fronts; wall-cases; bent-front and flat-top counter-cases; counter-desks; tooth-brush cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for Chemists, new and second-hand; extensive stock to select from, at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemists' Fitter, 14 & 15 Manchester Street, Liverpool; Works: 9 Preston Street. Telephone 6695.

THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN REMEDY.—The proprietrix of the Patent and Trade-mark Rights of the Great Australian Remedy for Catarrh, Influenza, and all Bronchial and Throat Affections, is desirous of disposing of these rights. The remedy has a wonderful reputation in Australia, especially in New South Wales, where it enjoys a good sale purely by recommendation. Full particulars will be given to any inquirer with a view to purchase. The speciality is one which might be worked up in Great Britain into magnificent returns, as Australian singers consider it invaluable. 6/7, Office of this Paper.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—Special Job Lines. —6-ft. dispensing-screen, bevelled-edged plate-glass mirror centre, show-cases on each side, mahogany and plate-glass counter under, with marble-top sponge-case in centre, £12 10s.; 12-ft. mahogany and plate-glass counter, £10 10-ft. do., £8 8-ft. wall show-case, 8 ft. 6 in. high, with mahogany-top recess, £10 10s.; 6-ft. do., £7 10s.; 12-ft. complete wall-fixture, 60 mahogany-fronted drug-drawers, glass labels and cut-glass knobs, lockers, corbice, shelving, and pilasters, £12 10s.; plate-glass perfume-case and desk, 45s.; shop-rounds, pair handsome swan-neck carboys, cut stoppers and mahogany stands, 50s.; &c., &c. Philip Josephs & Son, 54, 68, and 93 Old Street, London, E.O.

SULPHUR TABLETS AND SULPHUR & SARSAPARILLA TABLETS.

TWO cwt. at 36s.; one at 38s.; ½ cwt. at £1 1s. 1½, carriage paid. Sulphur and Sarsaparilla, 45s.; 2 cwt. 42s.; ½ cwt. £1 4s. 6d. Samples free. A sample 7-lb. box free for 3s. 9d. Splendid show priced cards and labels free. White, Chemist, Leicester. Large buyers special quotations.

ROUSE'S DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS.

FOR the Use of Chemists, their Assistants, and Apprentices. Contains between 4,000 and 5,000 references. The most complete work of its kind; clears up doubtful and obscure points; prevents mistakes; safeguards against accidents; invaluable at the Dispensing and Retail Counters. Price 1s. post free, from the compilers, Rouse Bros., 61 Charlotte Street, London, W., or through any Druggists' Sundriesman.

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Chemical apparatus for sale, cheap; suit student. HUDSON, Chemist, Cranbrook.

Magnificent model vertical engine, tubular boiler, glass gauge, whistle, double-action slide-valve cylinder, bronzed stand, exhibition model, silver-plated, high speed and perfect; worth 42s., accept 12s. 6d., free; photograph 1d. "MANAGER," Marshgate Chemical Works, Stratford.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Oil of neroli, super., 12 oz. at 7s. 6d. per oz. 157/38, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

What offers for "O" Daylight Kodak? new 3 months ago. PATERSON, 51 Chelverton Road, Putney, S.W.

For sale, No. 2 regular Kodak; original price £7; capacity 100; what offers? MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton.

Hand-camera, stereoscopic, £1, cost 42s.; Ilford exposure meter, new, 3s.; Wynne's infallible exposure-meter, 4s. Particulars from POWELL, Herington & Son, Leighton, Beds.

Lancaster's $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate instantograph, complete with 3 dark slides, good condition, £1 2s. 6d.; Ross's rapid symmetrical lens, 9-in. focus, first-class condition, £2 10s. GUTHRIE, Chemist, Bonnington, Edinburgh.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

6 doz. 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Daisies, 8s. 6d. doz. cash, carriage paid. BECKETT, Drug Stores, Castleford.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Munyon's 1s., $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 2s.; all selling kinds; what offers? MCKEE, Chemist, Tunstall.

2 gross 4d. ovaline soap, fresh and in good condition; what offers? 155/30, Office of this Paper.

6 doz. 1s. 6d. tins Wilson's food, unsoiled; what offers? A. RICHARDSON, Chemist, 443 Hesse Road, Hull.

About 36s. worth Rackham's dog-medicines, assorted, not soiled; half face-value or offer. MARTIN, Chemist, Redruth.

Mellin's emulsion, surplus stock; offers for 1 3-doz. case 2s. 6d. size, 2 4-doz. cases 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. size; unopened. DODSLEY, Chemist, Burnley.

3 doz. 1s. boxes ovaline soap, 7s. doz., 20s. the lot; 1 doz. 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mellin's emulsion, 8s. 6d., 1 doz. 2s. 6d. ditto, 18s.; carriage paid. SERLEY, Halifax.

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100 gold labelled shop-rounds, assorted sizes, some nearly new; what offers? Cook, Chemist, Nottingham.

Highest offers, whole or part.—2 doz. 1-lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 4-oz. wide-mouth 7 doz. 20-oz. narrow shop-rounds (Maw's); 14 30-oz. blue plug syrup 10 2-lb and 10 1-lb. blue ung. jars, all (but 2 doz.) newly gold labelled (Maw's); 1 nest (52) mahogany-fronted drawers (Treble & Co.) (gold labelled, Maw's); 1 2-gall. pear-shaped carboy; Nos. 3, 8, 10 Maw comp. mortars and pestles; 1 set troy weights in stand; 3-gr. and 5-gr. pill-machines (24), marble slab (Maw's); 3 80 stoppered white-glass bottles with glass taps; scales (figs. 4 and 7, Maw's), "STATIM," c. Puddepha, The Gables, King Richard Street, Coventry.

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Outside square lamp, £1 9s. 6d.; Hamilton's safety proof safe, £2 11s. 6d. BLACKMORE, 309 Regent Street, London, W.

O'Brien cheek-till, perfect condition, cost £3 3s.; 12 cream of ma 2s. 9d.; 6 Mellin's emulsion, 2s. 9d.; 3 Mexican hair-restorer, 3s. 6d.; 3 Lamplough's saline, 2s. 9d.; 2 Rowland's macassar, 3s. 6d.; 6 No. 1 milk food, 1s.; 12 Lanoline soap, 1s., &c.; complete list on application half face-value, carriage forward. 189 Wavertree Road, Liverpool.

WANTED.

Bent counter-case, 8 ft., as Maw's fig. 4. OFFIT, Chemist, Brighton.

Camwal shares. State number and lowest price to LAWRENCE, Chemist, Rhyt.

Camwal shares. State lowest price to DR. EGERTON, 80 Hyde Park Road, Leeds.

Seigel's, Britannia, Kodak, or any other shares; say lowest price for one BLACKMORE, 309 Regent Street, London, W.

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At once, shop-rounds, glass counter-case (long), scales, 5-grain pill-machine, ointment-jars, pill-pots, &c.; all in good condition. BENNETT, Lambford Place, Oork.

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Have by far the Largest Sale, and leave an exceptionally Large Margin of Profit on Retailing, while our name and reputation, the longest honoured in English Homœopathy, attract the desired custom.

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A HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE SHOWCASE IS

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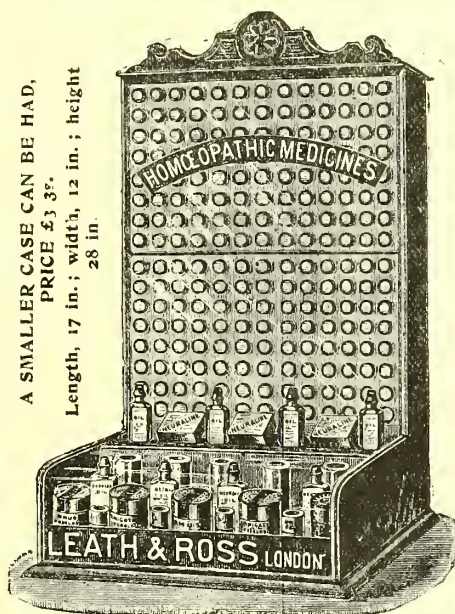
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£5
Handsome and Attractive
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This handsome Case stands unrivalled for style, convenience, and beauty, increasing the sales very considerably, and is fitted complete with Tinctures and Pilules (to customers' own selection if required) to the Net value of £5, thus yielding a handsome profit without trouble or inconvenience.

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Are in great demand everywhere, and can be had in any strength from the ϕ (mother), 1x: 1, and upwards.

1/- Size
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Cash.
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Saccharin OF ALL STRENGTHS

Highest Possible Strength.—550 times sweeter than pure Cane Sugar. This strength is recommended in preference to any other.

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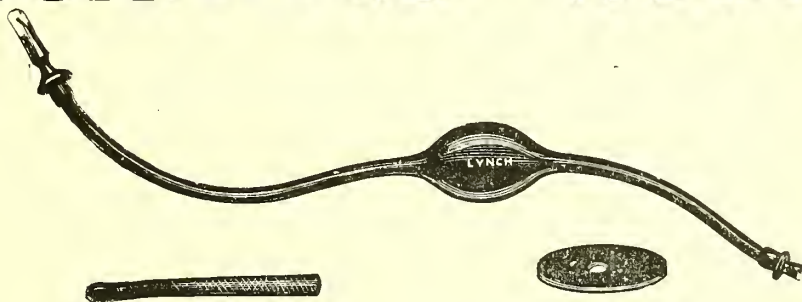
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Same as above, but in Grey Rubber, complete,

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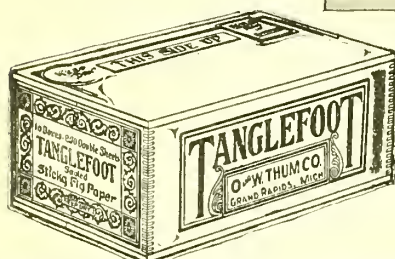


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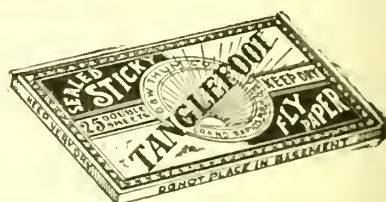
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Stocked by all wholesale
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The Chemist = and Druggist = Summer Issue

JULY 29,
1899.

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With this issue of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" all kinds of trade circulars and price lists can be stitched. They must be on paper of size similar to the pages of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," but they may be of any colour.

This is the cheapest and most effective way of bringing a circular to the notice of the trade. For, besides being annexed to a journal which is sure to attract attention, and is fairly certain to be kept, the cost is not more than one-third that of postage alone, and the advertiser gets the benefit of the finest list of names, home and colonial, obtainable.

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Australasian Offices { ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.
POST OFFICE CHAMBERS, PITT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

JOHN'S GREAT INDIAN CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES.

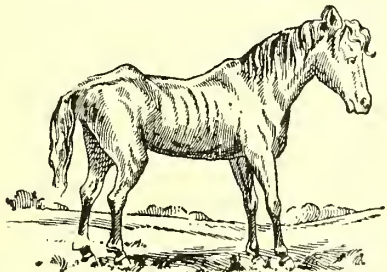
Messrs. A. JOHN & CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Agra, N.-W.P., India,

Beg to inform the trade in general that, through the unprecedented success of their Horse Powder in the Indian Empire, and the numerous inquiries they keep receiving from all parts of the world as to where it may be obtained in Australia and England, they have been induced to have a Wholesale Agency in England, where all inquiries may be made as to terms, &c.

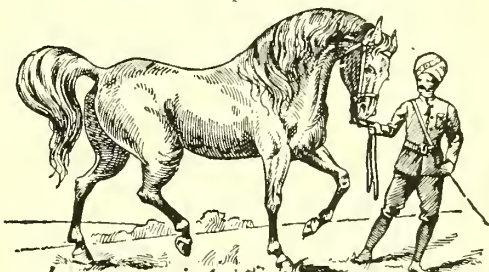
Messrs. A. John & Co. will be glad to hear direct from anyone wishing to become an Agent, and will place every help in their power for advertising and selling same.

English Agents: Colley & Co., 4 Lombard Court, Gracechurch Street, E.C.; and Long & Son, 65 Western Road, West Brighton; from whom supplies may be obtained.

Selling Price 2/- per Tin.



Before using John's Condition Powder.



After using John's Condition Powder.

JOHN'S CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES.

INVALUABLE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND BEAUTY.

The three glorious attributes of the Horse in India.

This Powder acts gently, almost imperceptibly, on all the digestive organs; increases the secretions, improves appetite, purifies the constitution of all irritating matter, increases weight, strength and spirit, and creates

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By its use, the tired, jaded appearance which is so common speedily disappears and the horse looks full of go and mettle.

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Yours faithfully,
J. S. S.

4/5/96.

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Yours truly,

J. W. SKUDDERSON, Capt. Gordon Highlanders.

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HARVEY'S Aconite Powders,
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*These Remedies are used in most of the Training Stables,
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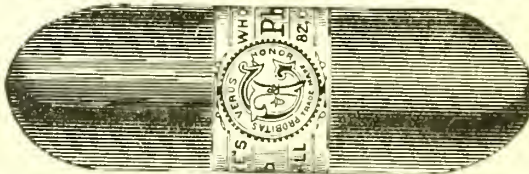
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GELATINE-COATED DOG AND FOWL PILLS. SAMPLES FREE.

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Alterative, Condition, Cordia's, Cough,
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In $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1lb.
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**CRYSTALLISED
CAMPHYLENE.**

For scattering under
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Special Terms to Chemists and Wholesale Buyers.

This Unique
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Stimulating and
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Properties.
Is highly
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Profession.

**AGREEABLE
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**A LUXURY
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From Closed and Half-Closed Flowers.

Guaranteed from New Season's Crop. In 1-cwt. Kegs.

Send for our Quotations, and buy only a Genuine Guaranteed Article.

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ASK OUR PRICE BEFORE BUYING, AND YOUR ORDERS WILL REACH US IN DUE COURSE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

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SOLUBLE CREOSOTE,

SOLUBLE CARBOLIC ACID

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

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CARBOLIC POWDER,

Containing 10%, 15%, and 20% Pure Acid, in any kind of
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Patent "Sano" Fluid,

With delightful Pine Odour, suitable for Private Use.

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THE UNRIVALLED EXTERMINATOR.

* VERMITE *

INSECT KILLS POWDER

**COCKROACHES, BEETLES, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS,
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ETC., ETC.**

Harmless to everything except Insects.

Used by the
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Steamship
Lines, &c.

As Chemists will be asked for VERMITE they should stock
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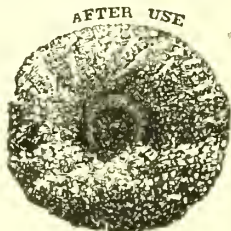
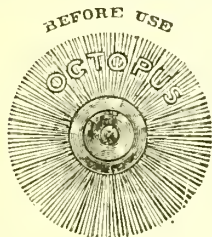
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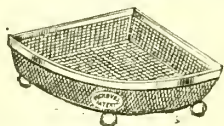
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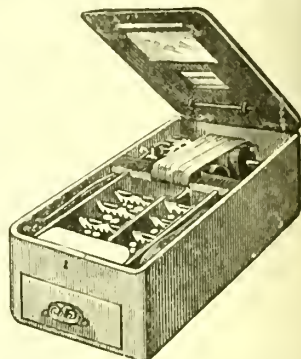
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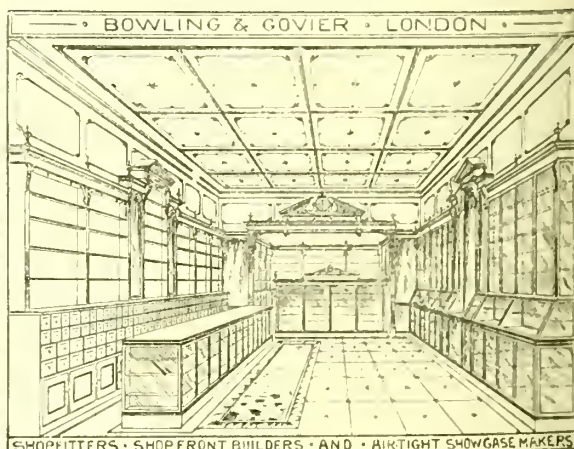
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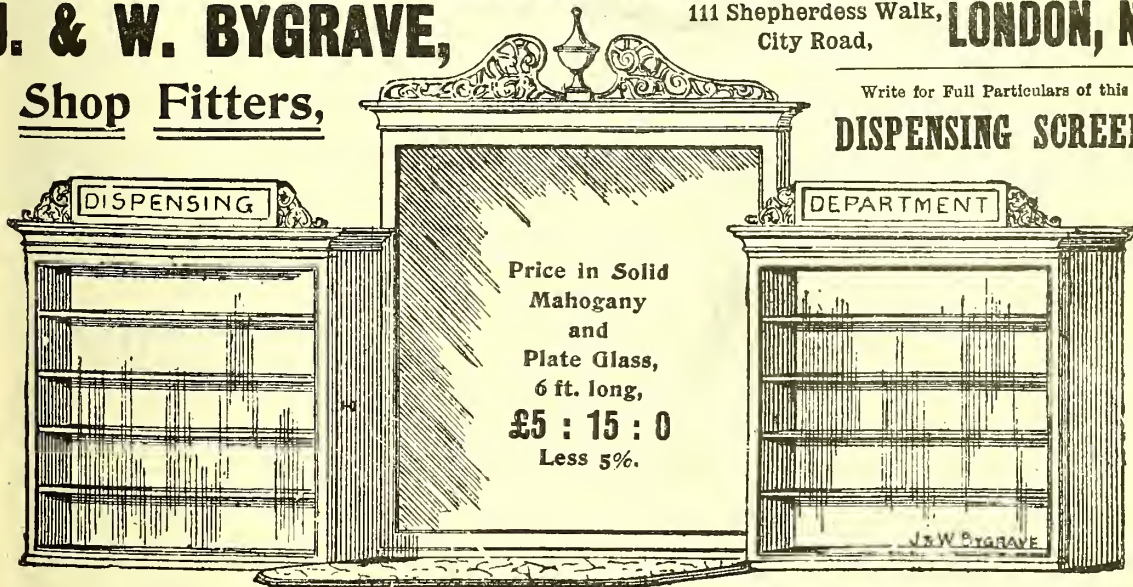
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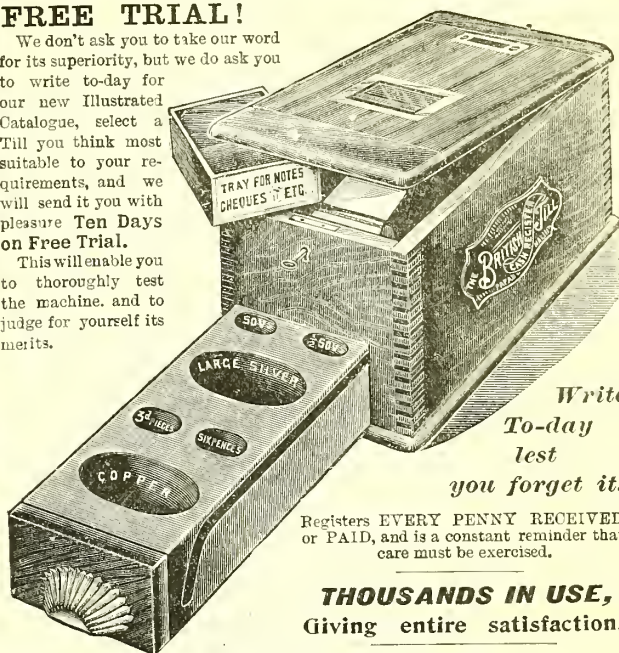
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This will enable you to thoroughly test the machine, and to judge for yourself its merits.



Write
To-day
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you forget it.

Registers EVERY PENNY RECEIVED or PAID, and is a constant reminder that care must be exercised.

THOUSANDS IN USE,
Giving entire satisfaction.

with similar flattering Letters to the following—

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SIRS.—Till duly to hand yesterday. I followed out the instructions you gave me, and you will no doubt be pleased to hear that before I had had the Till in use three hours I caught the person I suspected. If this is of any use to you, you are quite at liberty to use it, and I shall be pleased to recommend your Tills to anyone who may wish to inquire.

Yours faithfully,

J. S.



CORBYN, STACEY & CO., LTD.

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Analytical Chemists.

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Fancy Gold Caskets, in Fancy Leatherette Cases, filled with Pot Pourri. Good selling line.

GRECIAN BOUQUET.

This favourite and lasting Perfume is especially recommended as commanding a ready sale.

EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER, TOILET WATERS, SPRAYS, ETC.

NEW LINES FOR CHEMISTS.

LANCE PERFUMES

See references in the Winter Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 28th, to the Editorial Notices in

THE QUEEN, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, BLACK AND WHITE, THE GENTLEWOMAN, THE LADIES' PICTORIAL, THE WORLD, TRUTH, etc.

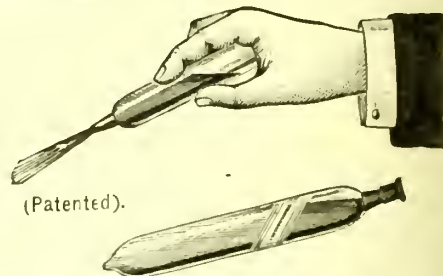
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£20 First Prize, £10 Second Prize, £5 Third Prize.

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£2 Lots,
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TOILET MILK**
IS AN
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**GLYCERINE
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CUCUMBER.**

**IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR
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**THE SKIN SOFT,
SMOOTH AND WHITE,
AT ALL SEASONS, AND
REMOVES AND PREVENTS ALL
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COLD CREAM SHAVING SOAP.

Messrs. GIBBS have herein succeeded in giving their customers a
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A new Soap containing sweetening and purifying Extract of Herbs.

Sample Tablets forwarded on receipt of stamps to cover postage.



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Eminent Medical Men.

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The longer it is kept the more it improves and increases in value.
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ESSENTIAL OILS



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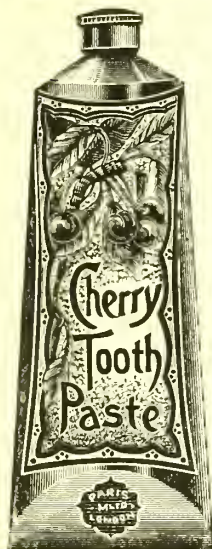
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NEW STAINED DRESSING COMBS
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Small.	Assorted colours.	Per 6 combs	...	2 3
	1/- do. large	" "	...	4 3
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Above Combs are very superior, and sell well at sight.

NEW 1/6 BRONCHITIS KETTLES,
Per dozen, 10/-.

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"VIOLET SERIES."

Riviera, Russian, Parma, } Each bottle with
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Packed 1 doz. of each in neat boxes ... per dozen, 2/-

Chemists who have not yet seen this series are invited to order 1 dozen of each as a trial, and we doubt not that a repeat order for 1 gross assorted will follow very quickly.

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A SUPERIOR VASELINE.

May be procured through all Chemists and Druggists, and is
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THE DEE OIL COMPANY,
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Works: SALTNEY, CHESTER.

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Manufactured in five distinct qualities—WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, and RED (Veterinary).

Packed in tins 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, and 28 lbs., 56 and 112 lb. Drums, and 3 cwt. Barrels.

OLEUM DEELINÆ

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GENERALLY ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR
Ophthalmia, Scurvy, Ringworm, Eczema,
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Packed in Cases—One dozen 1s. Bottles; One dozen 2s. Bottles. First Bottles 4s. 6d. each for Hospitals and Dispensing Chemists. Testimonials may be had upon application.

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DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS,**7 Cowper St., Finsbury, London.**

Highest Awards, Chicago, 1893,
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ALMOND (Ol. Amygd. Dulc.)

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Frequently Imported as Ol. Amygd. Exot.

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TINCTURE SPIRIT.

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PURE ORANGE WINE.



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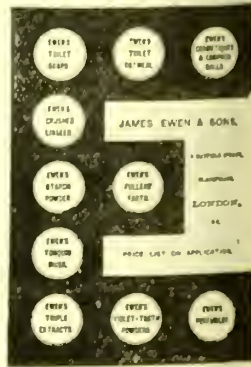
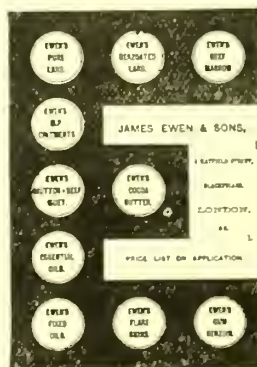
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Invaluable for the Nursery and Toilet.

HYDROXENE Co., Old Stratford, STONY STRATFORD.



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2½d. tab.
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Makers to
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New
Bouquet of
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2d. tab.
17/- per gross.

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BUY YOUR SPONGES FROM THE DIRECT IMPORTERS.

SPONGES SPONGES

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Is the only perfect Dentifrice to Whiten and Preserve the human Teeth. It is efficient and fragrant, and prevents the formation of Tartar. Retail price, ONE SHILLING.

THE CHLORINE MOUTH WASH

Is most efficient and fragrant. It Purifies and Refreshes the Mouth, Preserves the Teeth, Strengthens the Gums, and prevents them receding from the Teeth. Price 1s.

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Obtainable at any Wholesale House, or of the Manufacturer—
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LEMON SQUASH AND LIME JUICE CORDIAL (Filtered Bright).

Reputed Pint Square White Glass Stopped Bottles	..	3'9 per doz.
Do. Quart "	"	6'6 "
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Plain Labels if desired.

For 6 dozen Quarts in one delivery 6d. per doz. less

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IN BULK 1 6 PER GALLON (BOTTLES EXTRA).

Delivery free in London.

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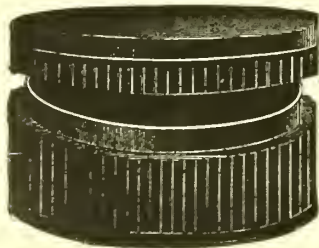
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IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly-fitting lids, are practically unbreakable, and the only articles really answering the purpose intended.

To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen.

Wholesale only of the Company.



EDWARDS' HARLENE FOR THE HAIR.

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No. 1 size—Retail, 1/- ... Wholesale, 11/- per dozen.
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Full Discount of 20 per cent. off Trade Prices to all buyers of £5 and upwards.

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EDWARDS' "LILINE" SOAP.

FOR THE SKIN & COMPLEXION.

Delicately perfumed, and guaranteed absolutely pure and free from all injurious chemicals.

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Idris Royal Table Waters.

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9 GOLD MEDALS.  
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Sample Case Free to Chemists.

IDRIS & Co., Ltd.

Purveyors to The Queen,
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The "COMPACT"

CONTINUOUS ACTION

Soda-Water Machine

For use with the Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas.

Specially designed for use where space is an object, and for those having a large retail trade, such as Chemists, Hospitals, Restaurants, Hotel Proprietors, &c. They are ready for work immediately, require no fixing, and produce Aerated Waters of the very highest quality at a minimum of cost.

We guarantee to produce a better article with these than any other system adapted for using the Liquefied Gas, and at a lower pressure, thus effecting an immense saving in bottles, and also reducing risk of accidents.

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NO DANGER.**NO MESS.****PERFECTLY RELIABLE.**

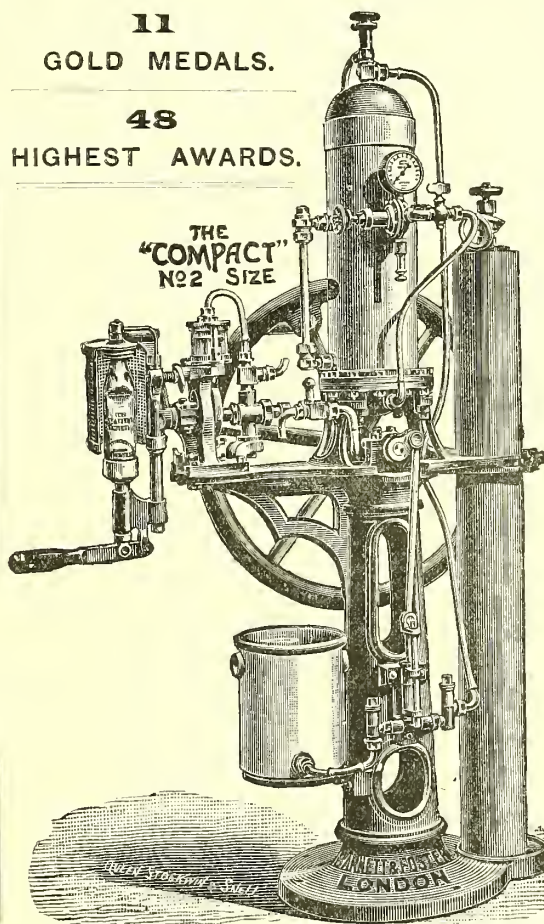
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Leading Chemists in all parts of the United Kingdom.

**11
GOLD MEDALS.**

**48
HIGHEST AWARDS.**



No. 1 Size, complete with Turnover and Syphon-filling Machine, and fitted with fast and loose Pulleys for driving by Power. Code word *Abbada*. **£60**

Two Fillers Included.

Producing Capacity by Hand-power 600 dozen per day.

Ditto by Power, 1,200 dozen per day.

No. 2 Size, complete with Turnover and Syphon-filling Machine. Code word *Abbafa*. **£48**

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No. 3 Size, complete with Turnover or Syphon-filling Machine. Code word with Turnover, *Abbaga*; with Syphon-filler, *Abbaka*. **£33**

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Syrup Pump fitted to the Turnover Filling-machine on either of above (add "s" to code word), £2 2s. extra. If fitted with one Filling-machine only, the two largest Machines are charged £3 less than above prices.

*Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of the***"Niagara" Bottle and the London-made Syphon****KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.**

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BEAUFOY'S ACETIC ACID

30 per cent., 33 per cent. Brit. Pharm. 1898,
and all strengths up to Glacial.

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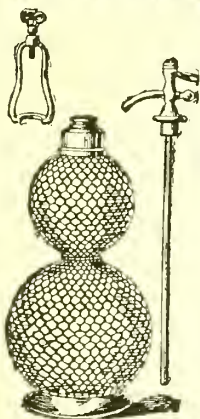
Established 1730. **SOUTH LAMBETH, LONDON, S.W.** Established 1730.

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If NOT you should, for a great many Chemists, Hospitals, &c., are using our simple and most effective Plant, and producing splendid Aërated Waters. Write for List.

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ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.
PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
SUPPORT ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

EUGENE CÉRAUT & CO.'S LATEST NEW PATENT SELTZOGENE

The Best Seltzogene Extant & Warranted.
Wear and Working Guaranteed. No more
Screwing required. Tap cannot get corroded.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Patent Wire.	Cane.
3-Pint..11/-	12/-
5-Pint..14/9	15/9
8-Pint..22/6	25/-

Large Discounts allowed
off for quantities.

SELTZOGENES & SYPHONS.

SYPHONS.

Best English Block Tin Tops
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18/- per dozen.

HEADS of guaranteed quality.

VASES—Best Crystal and
Colours.

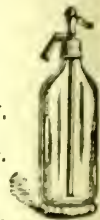
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CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

The Premier Manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

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HOLY-ROOD TABLE WATER.



Shown by analysis to be equal to the best imported,
and is FAR MORE ECONOMICAL.

Highly Commended by LEADING MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

"Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co. have hit upon a really excellent idea—viz., an artificial saline table-water, similar in composition to the popular imported natural aërated table-waters."—*Chemist and Druggist*.

J. F. MACFARLAN & CO.
Abbeyhill Chemical Works,
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LIME JUICE AND LIME JUICE CORDIALS.

Large buyers are advised to send particulars of their
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IDRIS & CO., Ltd., Pratt Street, CAMDEN TOWN, N.W.

**F. J. BYRNE, Chemist,
BULAWAYO,**

Has the largest and most handsome premises in the
DRUG TRADE IN RHODESIA.
Agencies undertaken.

OREZZA.

This remarkably fine Tonic Mineral Water issues from a spring 1,968 feet above sea level at Orezza, in the Island of Corsica, is bottled at the spring, and is certified to be absolutely free from microbes.

It was known and used in France during the last century, but came prominently under the notice of the Medical Profession in that country in the year 1853 through a report published by the Academy of Medicine of Paris of an analysis by Dr. Poggiale, a renowned Professor of Chemistry, confirmed by Mons. Ossian Henri and by numerous physicians and chemists.

Since then the water has been extensively used in France and her Colonies and in Egypt and South America, as well as in Spain and other European countries, and is considered to be the best of all Mineral Waters in cases of Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucorrhœa, and all diseases arising from impoverishment of the blood, and has been found of the utmost value in Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, and affections of the Liver and Spleen caused by residence in tropical climates, and in Debility after long illness, and in Intermittent Fever.

It is certified to contain :—

IRON, Carbonate and Protoxide.

MAGNESIUM, Carbonate.

POTASSIUM, Chloride.

SODIUM, Carbonate.

CALCIUM, Carbonate.

SODIUM, Chloride.

Traces of Manganese and Arsenious Acid, and has sufficient "free" Carbonic Acid to cause it to effervesce on being poured into a tumbler.

It is the most palatable and digestible of all strong ferruginous waters, and with the addition of a little Lime Juice or Lemon Syrup makes a pleasant table beverage.

Wholesale Orders for France and her Colonies to be sent to :—3 RUE ROSSINI, PARIS,

And Orders for all other Countries to be sent to

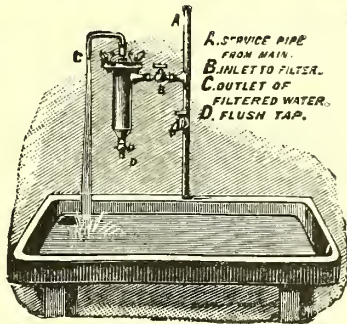
MARK WHITWILL, SON & JUDGE,
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THE BERKEFELD FILTER.

In the Berkefeld Filter the filtering medium is in the form of hollow cylinders or candles of various sizes, made of Kieselguhr, a substance which, on account of its enormous porosity, consisting, as it does, of the silicious skeletons of diatoms, is an ideal filtering medium.

The advantages claimed for the Berkefeld Filters are :—

- 1.—They are simple in construction, and can be easily cleaned and sterilised.
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- 3.—They give an output of sterile filtrate from 5 to 10 times larger than any other germ-proof filter.



FILTER H (as sketch) to attach
to service-pipe — — — £2 2 0
Smaller size ... — — — 1 10 0
Glass Table Filters from ... 0 8 9

Extract from the Special Report to the
"British Medical Journal" on "The
Relative Efficiency of Water Filters,"
by Drs. Sims Woodhead and Cart-
wright Wood.

"Experiments were carried out with the Filter H, an exceedingly good model, which seems to subserve the functions of a filter better than any we have yet seen described. . . . The output is so large, that there is no reason why such filters should not supply sufficient water for all household requirements."

"We must accordingly conclude from the extensive series of experiments carried out with these Berkefeld Filters that they afford complete protection against the communication of water-borne disease."

Chemists will find these Filters a profitable line, and one they can confidently recommend to their customers.

Counter Filters specially adapted for Chemists doing a trade in Saline and Summer Drinks.

NO MINERAL WATER PLANT COMPLETE WITHOUT A BERKEFELD FILTER.

FULL ILLUSTRATED LIST AND TRADE TERMS ON APPLICATION.

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SIX GOLD MEDALS and ONE SILVER
MEDAL awarded.
HIGHEST AWARD at CHICAGO.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

Is a delicious beverage and tonic made from
Port Wine, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and
Extract of Malt.

WINCARNIS

Is a Name Registered to prevent fraudulent imitations.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Unsolicited Testimonials have been received from
Medical Men.

The following Important Testimonial has
been received from Dr. FLETCHER:—

Applecross, Ross-shire, N.B.,
July 2nd, 1897.

DEAR SIRS,—Please forward quarter-of-a-dozen "Win-
carnis" immediately, as my patient's supply is about done.
I trust there will be no delay, as he takes no other
nourishment, and has been sustained and gained strength
by "Wincarnis" for twelve weeks.

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN FLETCHER, L.R.C.P.

WINCARNIS

Is sold by all Druggists, Wine Merchants, and Patent-medicine
Vendors. Ask for Coleman's "Wincarnis," and see that
the word "Wincarnis" is on the shoulder of the bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., everywhere.

If there is any difficulty in getting the Wine, write direct to
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Sample Pint Bottle free by Post on receipt of 33 stamps.
" Doz. " " Rail " 30s.

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Sole Proprietors of Coleman's Crown Imperial Invalid Stout, and also
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Under certain conditions the cost of a Foreign
Wine Licence will be defrayed. For full par-
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Of extreme utility in cases of (Patented).
Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Debility, Tuberculosis, Phthisis, Insomnia,
Heart Weakness, Typhoid and other Fevers, all Wasting
Diseases, Mental and Physical Overwork, Loss of Appetite, &c

A peptonised product of milk containing all the constituents of the original
milk (except fat) in a completely digested form. It is of great medical
value for use in the sick-room, for convalescents, for those suffering from
dyspepsia, insomnia, nervous disorders, &c.

Its value consists in the fact that the whole of the casein or curd of the
milk is present in the Wine in the form of peptones, which are capable of
being absorbed into the system without digestive effort. Whilst pos-
sessing all the valuable properties of a highly peptonised milk it takes the
form of a sound and palatable Wine, of great use in all febrile disorders and
cases of acute illness where milk or milk and a stimulant is essential, and
often difficult to administer. It is in fact a powerful food stimulant
and tonic, and may be used successfully with benefit both in illness and
convalescence. It is a most useful appetiser and aid to digestion under
any circumstances, and especially for the weak and aged.

Many valuable testimonials have already been obtained from medical men
and others who have tested and used the Wine.

A Physician in Large Practice certifies:—"HOOKE'S MILK WINE
is a valuable addition to the dietary of the sick-room, and I have found it
a powerful restorative and stimulant, not only in severe illness, but
also in cases of nervous exhaustion induced by overwork, study, and
other causes. It has also been used with marked and surprising success
where no other food could be taken, and I have been struck with its
value as an appetiser when taken shortly before a meal."

Sold in Wine Quarts and Pints, 4/6 and 2/6 per bottle, through any
Chemist, or from the Manufacturers:—

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FREE SAMPLES to Medical Practitioners only will be sent on applica-
tion. Included with each sample is a small bottle of Tannic Acid in
Solution. A simple experiment will then immediately demonstrate the
Milk Peptones present in the Wine.

St. Raphaël Quinquina.

TONIC WINE AND APPETISER.

FIXED RETAIL PRICE:

3/3 per Bottle. 1/9 per Half Bottle.

The LANCET, May 28, 1898:

"Of undoubted Tonic value."

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St. Raphaël Quinquina has an
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IRISH SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

THIRD YEAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.

No. 30.

Review of the Month.

JUNE was almost closing without progress in regard to the Pharmacy Bill by which the Lord Chancellor proposes to legalise limited-company pharmacy, when unexpectedly on Wednesday it became known that Lord Dudley had introduced a Bill dealing with the company-question as a whole, and into this Bill the clauses of the Lord Chancellor's one were bodily transferred. The new Bill is applicable to Ireland as well as to Great Britain, but the clauses as drafted apply to the latter only. We believe that the absence of official opposition to the Lord Chancellor's measure, due to the supineness of the Pharmaceutical Council in London, is at the bottom of this new departure. Good may, however, come out of the evil done. In the first place, there is not the shadow of a prospect of so large and contentious a measure as Lord Dudley's becoming law this Session; in the second place, the drug-trade of the three kingdoms must be able to have the pharmaceutical clause removed from the Bill, and and pharmacists added to the medical, &c., clause, which is also transferred to Lord Dudley's Bill from the Lord Chancellor's measure. It is proposed that any limited company may assume the titles "pharmaceutical chemist," "chemist and druggist," or "druggist" or "chemist," if and so long as the company employs a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist. The clauses are fatal to pharmaceutical progress, and should be met with strenuous opposition. Full particulars about Lord Dudley's Bill will be found in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of this date.

In regard to the Companies (Medical Profession) Bill the resolution passed at the Council meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland on May 3 will be found on the next page. The inclusion of pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, and druggists in the Bill would exactly meet the views of the Society on the company-pharmacy question. *Truth*, commenting on the Bills, asks: "Which is the more dangerous—to have a tooth drawn by the unqualified servant of a limited liability company carrying on the business of a dentist, or to take a mixture containing aconite or strychnine compounded by the unqualified employé of a drug company?" The answer to this question, as given by the two Bills under consideration, supplies in a nutshell the chief arguments against them.

The question of the employment of unqualified dispensers by medical men has received some prominence during last

month. Major Rasch, on May 4, asked in the House of Commons if the attention of the Privy Council had been called to the fatality at Heaton Norris on January 9, 1899, caused by the mistake of a doctor's unqualified dispenser, and whether the Government will take steps to ensure that medicines containing poisons shall only be dispensed by those holding either a medical or a pharmaceutical qualification? The reply to the first part of the question was in the affirmative, and to the latter part that accidents were rare, and the best protection is afforded to the public by the responsibility of the practitioner for the acts or defaults of the servant he employs.

* * * *

A second question was asked on May 12 as to what grounds existed for the belief that accidents were rare, and what means the General Medical Council, who were consulted by the Privy Council, had of gaining information? To this the answer was that the infrequency with which such cases were reported was the reason for thinking them rare. We understand that Major Rasch intends following up the matter, as he does not consider the answers to his questions quite satisfactory. At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain there was down for discussion a motion by Mr. Glyn-Jones, referring to dispensing in doctors' surgeries, which the President would not allow to be put because it presumed to discuss outside bodies (the Privy and General Medical Councils). The subject was discussed, however, and was referred to the Council of the Society for consideration.

* * * *

The Sale of Food and Drugs Bill which is now being considered by a Committee of the House of Commons contains some clauses of moment to the drug-trade. One of the contentious clauses is the one which deals with the desirability of making an invoice a warranty for the purpose of defence in case of prosecution. It has been pointed out by the wholesale drug-trade, who were represented on a deputation of the London Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Walter Long (President of the Board of Agriculture), that in their case, owing to the rapid deterioration of some drugs, a time-limit would be necessary and a protection-clause to exonerate them from the consequences of improper storing. The identification of the drug, especially when a liquid, would also be a matter of considerable difficulty. The subject has been dealt with in the parliamentary reports and editorially in the issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of the past month.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on May 3 at 3 P.M. Present: Mr. R. J. Downes (President), in the chair; Messrs Grindley (Treasurer), J. J. Bernard, Brittain (Drogheda), Kelly, Micbie, Ryan, Wells, Dr. Walsh, and Professor Tichborne.

THE SALE OF POISONS.

A letter from the Public Health Committee of the Corporation of Dublin enclosed the following report, which had been made to them by Sir Charles Cameron, Superintendent Medical Officer of Health and Executive Sanitary Officer:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have read over the paper on the subject of poisons and their sale, by Mr. R. J. Downes, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The subject is very important, but it is one which ought to be dealt with in a general, and not a local, Act. Mr. Downes's recommendations seem to be excellent ones. I think the only action which the committee could take in the matter is to express approval of the following recommendations of Mr. Downes, which approval might be communicated to the Premier for consideration, should any new legislation in reference to the sale of poisons be introduced.

I am, &c.,
C. A. C.

The recommendations referred to above are—

(a) That "wholesale dealing" should be defined as—(1) A sale to a person qualified to sell by retail; (2) a sale to a manufacturer for use in the process of his business; (3) a sale to public bodies, who usually buy by contract.

(b) That the principles of qualification of the proprietor should not be departed from.

(c) That "poisonous substances," recognised to be poison, should be added to the Poison Schedule.

(d) That potent and seductive poisons in prescriptions should not be repeated, except to the special directions of the prescriber.

(e) That poisons may not be kept or sold in the shop or room in which groceries and excisable liquors are sold or kept, or in bottles in common use for the containing of beverages.

(f) That a legal as well as a moral obligation should rest on the public as to storing and distributing poisons.

A member asked what was the obligation on the public referred to in Clause f.

THE PRESIDENT mentioned, as a case in point, that a man came to his establishment and, producing an ordinary whisky-bottle, asked to have a lotion consisting of sugar of lead and vinegar put into it. He (the President) declined to comply with that demand; upon which the man purchased some sugar of lead, which was supplied to him, properly labelled, and he also purchased a pint of vinegar, and then mixed them himself in the bottle. Such a person should be responsible legally for any accident which followed.

MR. BERNARD: In some public dispensaries they give them lotions in whisky-bottles.

MR. GRINDLEY: It is very hard to educate the public.

COMPLIANT COUNCILS.

Letters were received from the Clerks of the Coleraine and the Warrenpoint Urban District Councils intimating that the resolution as to company-pharmacy, which the Council of the Society had suggested, had been adopted by those bodies.

CERTIFICATED MICE.

A letter was received from a student asking for a new "Preliminary" certificate. He stated that he had put the one which he had received on passing the examination into a drawer, but mice got at it and ate a considerable part of it. (Laughter)

The request of the writer was ordered to be complied with.

THE ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A letter was received from Mr. R. J. Savage, Hon. Secretary of the Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association, acknowledging the receipt of the last letter addressed to them by the Council, complaining of their assumption of the title "Irish Pharmacists' Association."

MR. WELLS said instead of showing the Council any sort

of courtesy the Association had sent curt letters, and he did not think they could any longer allow them to use the rooms. He was sorry the matter had not come before a general meeting of the Association, because he believed that some of its members were not in favour of the course that was being pursued. He moved: "That the Council with much regret withdraw the use of their rooms from the Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association on account of the discourteous letters received from the President and Honorary Secretary of that Association in reference to the use by it of the title 'Irish Pharmacists' Association.'"

MR. BERNARD said the Assistants' Association did not seem to grasp the extent of the injury that might result from a body which included unqualified persons amongst members being allowed to assume the title in question. It did not go so far as Mr. Wells in thinking that the Association ought to be required to leave the Society's rooms, for he hoped that some method would be found of making it clear to them that they had no right to use the title.

DR. WALSH said he understood they complained of a letter sent to them from the Council which seemed to "command" them. At his request the correspondence between the Council and the Assistants' Association was read, and Dr. Walsh said he failed to see anything of an inflammatory character in the letters of the Council.

MR. GRINDLEY seconded, and the motion was carried *unanimously*.

THANKS.

On the motion of Mr. GRINDLEY, seconded by Professor TICHBORNE, thanks were voted to the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for donations of copies of the "Guide to Preliminary Examinations" and of "Practical Methods of Urine-analysis."

THE COMPANIES (MEDICAL PROFESSION) BILL.

In connection with a report from the Law Committee, On the motion of Mr. GRINDLEY, seconded by Mr. KELLY, the following resolution was adopted:—

That this Council approve of the principle embodied in the Bill entitled "The Companies (Medical Profession) Act, 1899," and urge that pharmacists and druggists be included, as a proper method of meeting the complaint of this Society that it is scandalous that persons unqualified and incriminated may open shops and transact the business and use the titles of pharmacist, chemist, chemist and druggist, and druggist; and of fulfilling the promise of the Government that it would be dealt with as soon as it could be dealt with for the whole of the United Kingdom.

This concluded the public business.

The Society's School.

"SOL. IODI," in the *C. & D.* May 27, continues the criticism of the Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy which ARGUS began last month. He says:—

The zeal manifested by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in the education of the public is apparently made them overlook the needs of their students and licentiates.

At the last Council meeting we find no suggestions for improvement of the School of Chemistry, the defects of which were forcibly pointed out by a correspondent in the recent issue of your paper. If the Council do not intend to improve the existing order of things, at least, for the sake of accuracy, the syllabus might be revised. At present it is distinctly misleading. Why call it the "School of Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy" when practical pharmacy is not taught at 67 Lower Mount Street? Details are given of the work dealt with in the theoretical course, but it is never put into practice. The practical-chemistry course includes quantitative determination of impurities, separation of the alkaloids, urine-testing, with volumetric estimation of sugar, albumen, and urea. Public-health chemistry, water analysis, air-analysis—none of these branches of practical chemistry are taught in the school. Students who come from the country estimate the work carried out at the school by the syllabus, and in justice to them it should at least be accurate.

News of the Month.

Legal Cases.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, on May 19, in the case of *O'Neil v. O'Brien* an application was made on behalf of the defendant that the plaintiff should give particulars. The action was for alleged slander, it being asserted that the defendant, Dr. O'Brien, stated to the sergeant in charge of the Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks at Milltown-Malahide, County Clare, that the plaintiff was selling carbolic acid, and had sold his son a quantity of the acid instead of turpentine, that he was drinking heavily in consequence of local elections, and that he was not a fit person to handle poisons. A notice for particulars had been served on the plaintiff, but he had ignored it. The motion was resisted by the plaintiff on the ground that the slander complained of was made sufficiently clear on the statement of claim. The Court made no rule on the motion.

Mr. Forsythe and Dr. Caldwell, of Coleraine, have appeared in the Londonderry law-courts in the rôle of plaintiff and defendant respectively. Alleged breach of the Ninth Commandment was the offence, adverse comment by the defendant on the plaintiff's reputation being estimated by the latter to the extent of 1,000*l*. Damages to the extent of 5*l* were awarded.

In the Dublin Police Courts on April 29, a shopkeeper named Strahan, of Dolphin's Barn, was fined 10*s*. and costs for selling linseed-cake meal as crushed linseed-meal, from which 22-87 per cent. of oil had been abstracted. The prosecution was instituted by the Corporation.

Recently in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Dublin, in the case of the Royal Baking-powder Company *v. J. Young & Son*, Belfast, an application was made on behalf of the defendants to have the action dismissed for want of prosecution. The plaintiffs had applied for an injunction against the defendants nominally, but really against Wright, Osley & Co., of Liverpool, whose baking-powder was sold by the defendants. The action was dismissed.

Inquests.

An inquest was held at Belfast recently on the body of a man named Lincoln, who committed suicide by shooting himself on the Albert Quay. From a sample-case and order-book found in deceased's possession he appears to have been a traveller for a firm of chemists of Boston (Mass.).

An inquest held recently in Dublin, on the body of a baby, a singular accident which led to the fatality was related. It appeared that the child's nurse was examining a box of Globe polish when she let it fall accidentally. The baby's face was upturned, and it received the falling polish on its mouth, which was opened at the time. The turpentine in which the polish was mixed went down the infant's throat and killed it. Medical evidence having been given, the Coroner said there was nothing to indicate the dangerous nature of the polish in question. The box bore no label to warn persons to use caution in not leaving it loosely about the house.

In Dublin, on May 20, an inquest was held on a farrier named Ivory, who committed suicide on the previous day by swallowing a quantity of corrosive sublimate. Evidence was given that the deceased asked a neighbour for some boiling water to dissolve a powder, and, having obtained the water, he dissolved the poison in it and drank it off at a gulp. He then said he had taken poison, and on being brought to hospital told the doctor he had swallowed threepennyworth of corrosive sublimate, which he used in his trade, and which he was in the habit of buying at McConnell's Pharmacy, Lower Dorset Street. Mr. A. McConnell, L.P.S.I., gave evidence to the effect that Ivory had constantly bought corrosive sublimate from him during the last nine years. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity, and expressed the opinion that Mr. McConnell was wrong in not keeping a poison-book.

In Belfast, on April 29, an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending the death of a child named Wm. Clare, aged 1 year and 9 months. The mother of the deceased

said that some time ago fever broke out in a house adjoining her own. In order to prevent the spreading of the disease she obtained some carbolic acid for disinfecting, a portion of which she used. The bottle containing the remaining portion was left in a corner of the bedroom, and the child found it and drank a portion of the contents. A doctor was called in, but the child died next morning. The Coroner, in addressing the jury, said that half the poisoning cases occurred in a similar manner, and suggested that many of these accidents would be prevented if a ribbed poison-bottle or bottle of distinctive shape and colour were used. The jury, in returning a verdict of poisoning by misadventure, said they considered that poisonous medicines should be dispensed by chemists in bottles of a distinct construction, both in colour and shape, and requested the Coroner to bring the matter under the notice of the Home Secretary.

Personalities.

Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.P.S.I., Dublin, was recently admitted by examination a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.

Sir James H. Haslett, M.P., chemist and druggist, Belfast, has been chosen as one of the committee of management of the District Lunatic Asylum, and his name has been forwarded to the Viceroy for approval.

Mrs. Anna McDowell Cosgrave, wife of Dr. E. McDowell Cosgrave, L.A.H., examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society, has been returned at the head of the poll as a Poor-law Guardian for the Rotunda ward of the North Dublin Union.

Of the gentlemen who were elected honorary members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on May 3 one of the best-known to retail druggists in the British Empire is William Whitla, M.D., L.R.C.P.Ed., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Queen's College, Belfast, the author of "Elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics" and other text-books. Professor Whitla commenced the study of pharmacy in 1866, and matriculated at



PROFESSOR WHITLA.

the Apothecaries' Hall, and although he afterwards graduated in medicine and became a busy practitioner, his keenness in the study of pharmacy and materia medica has never been blunted. His "Elements," first published in 1882, broke up entirely new ground, and rapidly became a recognised text-book. During his comparatively short professional career Professor Whitla has held so many positions of honour that it is difficult for those who have not met him to realise that he is so young a man. He has been an examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and at the present time is examiner in materia medica and pharmacology at the Royal and Victoria Universities.

Business Changes.

Mr. John H. Parker, registered druggist, Limerick, has opened new premises at William Street, in the same city.

Mr. J. E. Levis, pharmaceutical chemist, has opened a very handsome pharmacy in Skibbereen, which has been fitted up by Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool.

Messrs. Goldon & Co., Parsonstown, have had alterations and additions made to their shop-fittings. Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, carried out the improvements.

N.A.P.C. in Ireland.

A public meeting has been held in Belfast with the object of forming in that city a branch of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of tuberculosis. The meeting was largely attended, and the results so far are of a satisfactory nature.

Seaweed-collecting.

At the last meeting of the Royal Irish Academy Professor Johnson read a paper on "The Irish Phaeophyceae." The paper dealt with the collection of brown seaweeds, from nearly all parts of the Irish coast, since 1891, and referred to some forty species to be added to the seventy kinds already known. Speaking on kelp, the lecturer exhibited specimens of kelp made in Donegal by burning seaweed, and also a specimen obtained from Norway.

Accidents at Belfast.

Arthur Monaghan, an employé of Messrs. John Clarke & Co. (Limited), wholesale druggists, Belfast, has been seriously injured by a quantity of timber falling upon him. He is at present in hospital.

James McCready, an employé of Messrs. Richardson Brothers, chemists and druggists, Belfast, has been admitted to the Royal Hospital with a fracture of the right leg, caused by a beam of wood falling on him.

Cork Invites the British Association.

The Cork Scientific Society have, at the instance of Mr. Thomas Farrington, F.C.S., passed a resolution inviting the British Association to hold its next conference in Cork. It is close on fifty years since the Association visited the "Southern Capital."

An Utilitarian Age.

A syndicate has been formed to purchase Muckcross Abbey, Killarney, and to establish in the town a factory for the manufacture of carbide of calcium.

Railway Reforms.

At a recent meeting of Dublin merchants, a resolution was passed calling for railway reforms. The high rates enforced at present by the Irish carrying-companies were, it was resolved, detrimental to the prosperity of the country. The matter is to be ventilated in the House of Commons.

The directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland have effected some reductions in their charges for the conveyance of goods between Dublin and Cork, and increased travelling facilities have also been given. A uniform charge of 3d. is now made for the delivery of empties.

The Sale of Laudanum.

Supplementing the letter sent to the Dublin newspaper-press by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, on the strictures passed upon Mr. P. Merrin's establishment by the Coroner and jury in the laudanum-poisoning case reported in the *C. & D.*, a further letter appeared in the *Daily Express* of April 20 from Mr. Merrin himself. In that communication Mr. Merrin drew attention to the requirements of the Poisons Act as regards the sale of laudanum, and showed that in his precautions he had exceeded what was actually requisite. In addition to labelling the article with the name of the article, the word "Poison," and the name and address of the seller, the dosage was given, which was 10 minims under the B.P. official dose, and a footnote to the label stated that laudanum was dangerous to children. Moreover, a verbal caution was given. Mr. Merrin complained that neither his manager nor himself was informed of the time of the inquest, or one of them might have attended and explained the poison-law to the jury. Furthermore, when the sergeant called at his

establishment about the sale, he interviewed his manager and neither mentioned poison-book nor entry, or he would have been put right on that point at once, and his manager wrote his name on a piece of paper and handed it to the sergeant, believing that he would receive some intimation of the inquest.

Boards of Guardians' Doings.

The Lisburn Board of Guardians on May 9 decided to advertise for an analyst for drugs at a salary of 20l. per annum.

The Guardians of the Innishowen Union have appointed Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Belfast, contractors for surgical appliances at 30 per cent. off the authorised list. The drug and medicine contract has been given to Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin, at 44 per cent. under par.

The Cork Board of Guardians are asking the Local Government Board to appoint examiners to test the attainments of candidates seeking medical and kindred appointments. Meantime they will not entertain the application of any candidate unwilling to undergo such examination.

At the last meeting of the Athy Board of Guardians a letter was received from Messrs. Clarke & Co., Belfast, the union drug-contractors, stating that they had no alternative but to take legal proceedings to recover the amount due to their firm by the Guardians. No action was taken in the matter.

Following the new departure of the Local Government Board in inviting tenders for drugs and medicines so much off the authorised price-list, the Coleraine Poor Law Guardians have before them the suggestion to apply the same principle to the dispensary medical officers, and to tenders from the various candidates and appoint the cheapest man.

The Strabane dispensary doctors have expressed to the Board of Guardians the opinion that neither drugs or medical appliances of a proper quality could be supplied by contractors under the standard prices laid down by the Local Government Board. At a subsequent meeting of the Guardians Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin, offered to do so at 46 per cent. reduction, and Mr. Hill, chemist, Strabane, 20 per cent. An effort was made to give the contract to Mr. Hill, on the ground that he was the local man, and that it would be an advantage to have the contractor on the spot, but on a vote being taken Messrs. Leslie's tender was accepted.

At the meeting of the Belfast Guardians, on May 9, a discussion arose on the medicines to be included in the list to which tenders are to be invited. Dr. McDonnell objected to the inclusion of cod-liver oil and malt-extract, and said that a substitute for the latter could easily be prepared by the doctors from other medicines. Miss Colnell, one of the Guardians, said that many patients, particularly consumptives, could not take cod-liver oil, and this was a reason malt-extract was included. Finally, the list was adopted, minus the articles to which Dr. McDonnell took exception. The question of the salary of an analyst to examine the drugs supplied to the workhouse and the different dispensaries of the union gave rise to some discussion. The committee reported in favour of 50l., but some Guardians thought a competent man could be got to do the work for less than 30l. a year. The Chairman said they should not make themselves ridiculous; they had been so long enough. They must get an analyst if they wanted to secure the Treasury grant for medicines, and when they got an analyst they must pay him a reasonable sum for his work. It was decided to give the analyst 50l., and advertisement were ordered to be issued on the subject.

Local Government Board Correspondence.

The Local Government Board have written to the Guardians of the South Dublin Union declining to sanction the purchase of a certain medicine by one of the dispensary medical officers, such medicine not being included in the authorised list. Dr. Flinn, Local Government Inspector, said the greatest possible pains had been taken to make the L.G.B. list comprehensive. The leading members of the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians considered the list a very good one, and the medical man who could not

Pears' Soap

.....
20 Prize Medals 20.
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scribe and carry out his practice on the drugs furnished was very hard to please. Mr. John Byrne objected to the attempt to stop the progress of medical science by official red tape. The Chairman said they all knew the adage of the man who quarrels with his tools.

The Local Government Board have forwarded to the Tipperary Guardians for consideration a memorial sent to them by wholesale druggists complaining of the loss to Union contractors on account of the bottles, jars, pots, hampers, and packages in which medicines are supplied not being returned. In view of the competition for contracts, and in order to receive thereof the full benefit to the ratepayers, the Local Government Board thought it advisable the Guardians should clearly intimate to each medical officer or compounder of medicines that his duty was to take charge of the vessels and hampers received from the contractors with the medicines, and afford reasonable facilities to the contractors for obtaining the return of these articles when empty. The Chairman said there was more talk about the empties than there was about the medicines. The contractors were not at all badly off. The letter was referred to the officers concerned.

The Local Government Board have directed the Guardians of the North Dublin Union that only the medicines and appliances mentioned in the official list are to be used by the doctors at the various dispensaries or contracted for by the Board. At a meeting of the Guardians on May 11 Mr. Harrington, M.P., said some of the most frequently used drugs and medicines supplied in dispensaries and workhouses were not included in the list. The result was that if these were used the ratepayers would have to pay for them.

The Local Government Board have written to the Londonderry Poor-law Guardians asking for an explanation as to why the tender of Messrs. Samuel Bell, chemists, for medical and surgical appliances at 10 per cent. reduction had been accepted, although better terms were offered by other firms. A reply has been sent that it was considered desirable for many reasons to deal with a local firm rather than with a contractor at a distance. The Clerk said that in some of the dispensaries there were a large number of trusses utterly useless, which had remained on hand since the contract was given to a firm outside the city. By dealing with a contractor who was on the spot this loss would be avoided.

The Local Government Board have also written in like strain to the Mountmellick Poor-law Guardians. In this case they asked to be supplied with the tenders. The tenders were forwarded to the L.G.B., but no explanation was given, as the Board responsible for the acceptance referred to was not now in existence.

In our recently re-arranged offices we have made provision of a floor with desks, works of reference, and a file of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for the convenience of subscribers to this journal, especially for those resident abroad or in the provinces when they may be visiting London on business.

Catalogues and price-lists issued by houses connected with the drug-trade are kept on file, and may be consulted; and we also suggest that this provision may be useful to employers who may wish for a central place to meet assistants whom they wish to see before engaging. We have also a room capable of accommodating twenty or thirty persons, which we shall be glad to lend free for suitable trade-meetings; but we shall be obliged if subscribers who wish to avail themselves of the latter offer will advise the Publisher in advance. The Catalogues can be consulted any day from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and on Saturdays up till 12.30.

Books for Chemists.

"Complete Guide to Preliminary Examinations in Pharmacy, Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Surgery, and Science." By William Dodds. The second edition of "Pharmaceutical Preliminary Examination Guide," covering the present examination, and the whole of the subjects that will be required after July, 1900, with examination-questions, answers, and instructions. Price 2s. 6d.; by post 2s. 9d.

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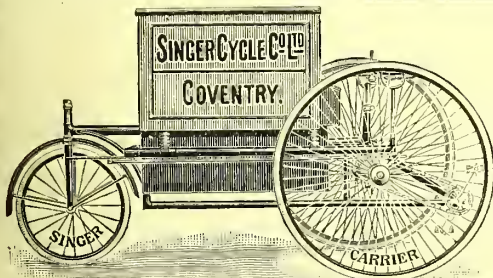
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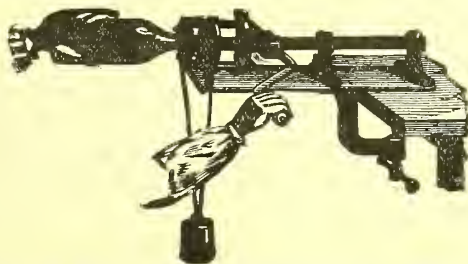
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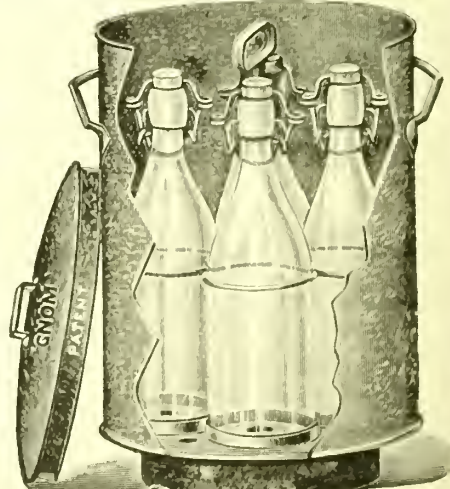
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MAKERS OF MEDICATED LOZENGES AND JUJUBES.

B.P., T.H. Ph., and General Proprietary Lozenges. Decorated Tin Cartons of 2 and 4 lbs. Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne—a Speciality. Finest Gum Jujubes and Pastilles Glycerine and Black Currant, &c. Granular and all Effervescing Preparations. Boiled Sugars, Floral Tablets.

SEND FOR LIST, SAMPLES, AND COMPARE

TELEPHONE 235. TELEGRAMS "GUESTO."

DR TIBBLES' Cocoa

"Undoubted Purity and Strength."—*Medical Magazine.*

"In the front rank of really Valuable Foods."—*Lancet.*

PERFECTLY PURE BUT NOT INSIPID

FAVOURED BY THE HOMES AND HOSPITALS OF GREAT BRITAIN.



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Sample Free
on receipt of post card to
HENRI NESTLÉ, 48, CANNON ST. EC.

FOOD for
INFANTS and
INVALIDS.

A perfect substitute for
MOTHER'S MILK

BRAND'S MEAT JUICE.

IN BOTTLES,
Price 28/- per dozen,
Less the usual discount.
BRAND & CO. LTD., MAYFAIR, W.

To H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, The Empress of Germany, &c.

BRAND & CO'S.

SPECIALTIES FOR INVALIDS.

CONCENTRATED
BEEF TEA, VEAL,
MUTTON & CHICKEN BROTHS;
TURTLE SOUP & JELLY, CALF'S FOOT
JELLY, MEAT LOZENGES

ESSENCES
OF BEEF &
MUTTON
• VEAL
AND
CHICKEN

SOLE ADDRESS,
11 LITTLE STANHOPE STREET, MAYFAIR, W.

FROMMS VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

	Trade Price.	Retail at
2½ oz. size	6/3 Per Doz. ...	7½d.
4½ " " " " " "	10/10 " " " "	1/1
9 " " " " " "	19/9 " " " "	2/-
16 " " " " " "	33/- " " " "	3/6

MINIMUM Profit

RESERVED TO

THE RETAILER,**20%****"FROMMS" VEGETABLE
FOOD SPECIALITIES****HAVE BEEN AWARDED 26 GOLD MEDALS AND PRIZES.****SPECIAL.**

Until further notice, we offer the following:—

EXTRA DISCOUNTS.

On Orders of £3 and upwards, discount of 2½%

" £5 " "	5%
" £10 " "	7½%

All Goods are invoiced for Monthly Account nett.

Carriage Paid on Orders of 20/- and upwards.

Printed Matter and Show Cards Free on Application.

If Billheads are desired, send specimen of one in use.

No Charge for printing Name and Address.

"FROMMS"**VEGETABLE SOUP TABLETS****4 VARIETIES**

Pea.

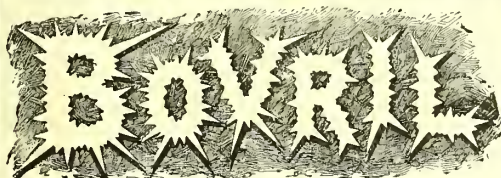
Green Vegetable.

Vegetable Mock Turtle.

Vegetable Ox Tail.

Retail at 2½d. per Tablet.

Trade Price, 24/- per Gross (Assorted).

FROMMS, VEGETABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS, 5 WHITE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The value of Bovril as a culinary adjunct is well known to all experienced cooks and housewives; while in the sick-room it is esteemed as a most valuable recuperative food. Hence Bovril is in demand all the year round.

Virol

is a combination of Red Bone Marrow, Malt Extract, Eggs, and Lemon Juice, simply invaluable for weakly children. The taste of Virol is delicious. The LANCET says it is "*an ideal form of fat for children and invalids.*"

BOVRIL LIMITED, FOOD SPECIALISTS, LONDON**SUMMER LINES**THE 20TH CENTURY
BEVERAGE**C.C.C.**WHOLESALE
DINNER WINEIn Bottles 6 & 12 to
Gallon.**Concentrated Claret Cup**21/6 & 12 6 doz. Dilute with Plain or
Aerated Water for the
immediate production
of Excellent Claret Cup**Wine Licence Required.**

"Health Salt"	=	GROSS 25/=	4 oz. Tins with lever lids, handsomely labelled. Customer's name & address printed on 1 gross assorted, free.
"Sulphur Salt"	=	30/=	
Lemon Crystals	=	36/=	2½ oz. direct squares, customer's name and address printed on 1 gross assorted, free.
Lime Juice Crystals	=	36/=	
Brown Boot Polish	=	36/=	3 oz white glass bottle, name on 1 gross, free.
Straw Hat Polish	=	21/=, 40/=	All Colours. Name on 1 gross assorted, free.
"P & O" Chutney	=	DOZEN 5/6, 10	1 lb. and 1 lb. bottles. "The King of Sauces" for Hot & Cold Meats.
Salad Dressing Cream	=	8/=	Prepared with Double Cream.

Terms: NET CASH. Carriage Paid on £5 orders.

BLEASDALE, LIMITED, YORK.

Specialities in CACHOUS.



Sensation Cachous.

The popular American variety. Exquisitely perfumed.

On $\frac{1}{4}$ gross Cards, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ gross Glass-top Boxes, 7/- per gross.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Screw-top Bottles, 2/9 per dozen, or 30/- (net) per gross.



Customers' own Name and matter put on the 4d. Bottles Free on orders of 1 gross and upwards.

The Royal Japanese Cachous.

A VERITABLE CACHOU DE LUXE.

Put up in beautifully-designed envelopes printed in colours, and packed in handsome $\frac{1}{2}$ gross Boxes. The Cachous have a distinct and delightful flavour, and cannot fail to become popular favourites.

In 2d. Packets. Price, 14/- per gross.



With FIRST ORDER for one gross, we send a Japanese Figure Free and a supply of Free Samples.

Japanese Pot Pourri Jars.

A novel antique Japanese Jar filled with delicious Pot Pourri.

Created a sensation at the Chemists' Exhibition when exhibited.

Price, Large Jars (retail 2/6)	...	...	1/6 each.
„ Medium Jars (retail 2/-)	...	...	1/3 „
„ Small Jars (retail 1/-) ...	...	...	8/- doz.



The *Chemist and Druggist* in issue August, 1898, says:—"The least covetous of persons might envy the possession of one of these jars."

POTTER & CLARKE, Wholesale Druggists,
60, 62, & 64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.**ROBERT GIBSON & SONS, LIMITED,**

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS, Erskine St., Hulme, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

And 1, Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.



We have pleasure in drawing the attention of the Trade to our new, beautifully enamelled 1-gross Tins for Sugar, Chocolate, and Gingerbread Worm Cakes. These are really a very attractive Tin, and we think will considerably help our friends to increase their sale for these goods. When next ordering please specify "1-Gross Enamelled Tin."

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.



PRINCE ALBERT'S CACHOUX

HIGHEST AWARD COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

These Cachoux are supplied only
in Brass Boxes, of which there
are three sizes.

No. 4's at 3/6 doz. (Export).
No. 5's at 4/- doz. (Home Trade)
No. 6's at 7/- doz.

SUBJECT TO TRADE DISCOUNTS.

All Labels, Titles, and Trade Marks registered in Europe and America.

" BENZINE RECT. " JACKSON'S.

SIXPENNY & SHILLING SIZES,
4s. and 8s. per dozen.

A Genuine
Benzol.

JACKSON'S CEMENT
Chinese Diamond.
It has stood the test of time in all quarters of the globe.
In Bottles at 3/6 and 7/- per dozen.

ADHESIVE,
TENACIOUS
AND KEEPS WELL.

JACKSON'S LIQUID GLUE.

SIXPENNY and SHILLING Sizes, at 3/6 and 7/- per doz.
BRUSHES INCLUDED. (B.)

SPECIALITIES FROM THE LABORATORY OF THOMAS JACKSON, Strangeways, MANCHESTER.

PROFITABLE EXTRAS.



All Chemists desirous of increasing their incomes cannot do better than stock

HILLABY'S LIQUORICE SPECIALITIES,

which yield a profit of

40 TO 50 PER CENT.

These goods being extensively advertised, there is a quick and growing demand for them. Send at once for samples and full particulars.

LIQUORICE WAFERS, packed in 2-lb., 1/2-lb., 1/4-lb., and 2-oz. Tins.

LIQUORICE PELLETS, packed in 2-lb. Tins with glass fronts, or 1 and 2 lb. Bottles.

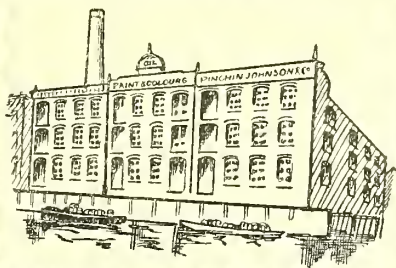
PONTEFRAC TACKS, packed in 4-lb. and 1/2-lb. Decorated Tins.

CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF 30/- AND UPWARDS.

These goods are now stocked by Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson; Messrs. May, Roberts & Co.; and Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb.

HILLABYS, LIMITED, LION WORKS, PONTEFRAC T.

VARNISHES
OILS.
WHITE LEAD
PAINTS.



Works: Pinchin's Wharf, Broad Street,
RATCLIFF, E.

COLOURS.
ENAMELS.
WHITE ZINC.
For all Markets.

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GLUE in CAKES & POWDER.

A. BRAUER'S CHEMICAL WORKS, LÜNEBURG
(GERMANY).

Manufacture Glue from Skins and Bones, Liquid and in Cakes (so-called "Cologne" Style).

GLUE IN CAKES, A¹_m (Hide and Bone Glue Mixed).

Also Exclusive Manufacturers of

GLUE IN POWDER Made by a New Process.

Guaranteed free from Acid and Fatty Matter, and made from Skins.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO EXPORT ORDERS

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BEESWAX COMPANY, LTD.

THE NEW HALL, 41 OLD HALL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

REPRESENTING

LÜNEBURGER WACHSBLEICHE, LÜNEBURG, near HAMBURG.

BEESWAX, GUARANTEED PURE B.P.

YELLOW & WHITE, in Blocks, Cakes, Tablets, or any other form.

CARNAUBA WAX, BEST BLEACHED.

CERESINE WAX, ALL QUALITIES & SHADES

All Bleached and Refined at our own Works.

QUOTATIONS: Free to any place in the United Kingdom.

SAMPLES MATCHED.



STONEFERRY * SPECIALITIES

In Ornamental Retail Packages.



STRAW HAT POLISH.—16 Fashionable Colours. In 3d., 6d., and 1/- Glass Bottles.

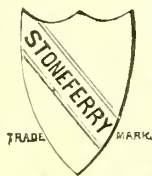
MIXED PAINTS.—In Lever-lid Lacquered Tins—all Colours.

ENAMEL.—In 3d., 6d., 1/-, and 2/- Tins—all Colours. Surface like China.

STONEFERRY CYCLE ENAMEL.—A high-class hard-drying Enamel that does not crack or chip off. By its use an old Bicycle may be made equal to new at a trifling cost. In 3d., 6d., and 1/- Tins. Stock Colours: Black, French Grey, Peacock Green, Olive, Eau de Nil, Peacock Blue, Stone, Sultan, and White.

VARNISH STAINS, BLACK LACQUER, BRUNSWICK BLACK, OAK & COPAL VARNISH, CYCLE OILS, BOOT POLISH, FURNITURE CREAM, &c., &c.

Very effective Show Cards and Counter Bills supplied with good orders.



Write for Prices and particulars to the Manufacturers—

HANGER, WATSON & HARRIS, LTD.

STONEFERRY WORKS, HULL.

15 Tower Hill, London, E. 22 & 23 Bath Street, Liverpool.



Spring Cleaning, 1899.

FURNITURE CREAM

PACKED WITH

YOUR OWN NAME.

JOHN PARKES & CO.

Makers for Fifty Years of the Celebrated

PARISIAN FURNITURE CREAM,

will send Carriage Paid to any part of England and Wales,

6 Doz. 6d. size (5-oz. Glass or Stone) Bottles for £1 1s.;

Or 12 Doz. ditto, ditto, for £1 19s.

The finest selection in the trade of Labels, lithographed in colours, to choose from.

Hundreds of Chemists have availed themselves of this offer.

We guarantee the Furniture Cream to be made with the highest grade of materials, and it has always given greatest satisfaction to the retailer and his customers.

Send a Post Card for Sample, with Specimens of Labels, to

JOHN PARKES & CO., WARWICK.

CONCENTRATED SIZE,

IN

1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb.

Packets

AND

¼-cwt. CASES.

FINE

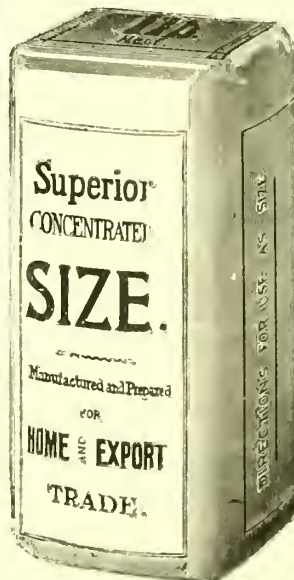
PALE

GLUES

AND

GELATINES.

SAM'L. MEGGITT & SONS, LTD.
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.



The Leaf Brand**Straw Hat Reviver****FOR RENOVATING OLD STRAW HATS.****Made in the following variety of Colours:—**

Black, Deep Blue, Light Blue, Navy Blue, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Cardinal, Colourless, Coral, Bronze Green, Grass Green, Myrtle Green, Navy Green, Olive Green, Heliotrope, Lilac, Mauve, Pink, Poppy Red, Slate, Straw, Violet, Yellow.

→* **3d., 6d., and 1s. bottles ; 2s. and 3s. 6d. jars.** *←**FROM ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN, OR FROM LEAF BRAND DEPOTS:****10 St. Enoch Square, GLASGOW ; and 102 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.****WHITE BEESWAX,****WARRANTED PURE. BLEACHED BY SUN.****REFINED YELLOW BEESWAX,**

Recognised as the Standard in the United States.

Write for Sample and Quotation, naming quantity desired.**THEODOR LEONHARD, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.****ESTABLISHED 1852. Cable Address—"LEONHARD PATERSON."****TO WHOLESALE & EXPORT CHEMISTS.****Price's Patent Candle Company Ltd.**

BELMONT WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.,

ARE PREPARED TO QUOTE FOR**OILS.** Neatsfoot, Lard, Animal, Olive, Cooking, Castor, Cod, Sperm, Coconut, Palm, etc.

Water White Mineral Oil, free from Sulphur (Paraffinum Liquidum B.P.)

CANDLES. Prepared, Benzoated, Indurated.**WAXES.** Beeswax, White Wax, Ceresine, Paraffin Wax, Japan Wax, Spermaceti.**PETROLEUM JELLY "Ceratine" White or Yellow, Plain or Scented.**

Samples and Price Lists on Application.

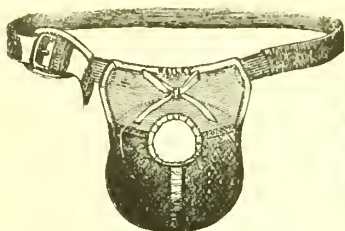


Fig. 2.

BAILEY'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES

A. B. C. SYSTEM.

What "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" says:—

Every retailer knows what a worry it is to get a customer suited with a bandage when it has to be picked out of a drawerful of all sizes. Messrs. Bailey's system is to mark every bandage with a number and letter—4B, for instance. By referring to the list, one finds that No. 4 is so-and-so, and the letter B indicates the size. If B is too large, A can be supplied; if too small, then size C. In the case of hydrocele, where a continually increasing size is necessary, it will be seen how very convenient this system is for ordering. Apart from that, there is the convenience in stocking the bandages. Each one is put up in a neat slide-box, labelled at one end with the size and style, thus:—

To repeat,
quote No. 4^B SILK.

So that they are easy to pack away, easy to fit, and easy to sell, while the quality is excellent.

Cabinet of 2 dozen assorted, 30/-		USUAL DISCOUNT. Containing—	
6 No. 1, Cotton, with tape under-straps	...	Fig. 1	8/-
6 No. 2, " " drawing-strings	...	Fig. 2	10/-
6 No. 4, Silk, with " "	...	Fig. 2	18/-
8 No. 6, Super. Silk, with " "	...	Fig. 2	24/-
8 No. 8, " " button-bags	...	Fig. 2	24/-

W. H. BAILEY & SON, 68 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"BAYLEAF LONDON."

TELEPHONE NO. 2942, GERRARD.

SCOTTISH ACID & ALKALI CO. (LIMITED).

Mr. R. H. STEEDMAN, Managing Director.
MANUFACTURERS OF

RESUBLIMED IODINE,
PURE IODIDES of POTASSIUM & SODIUM,
IODOFORM,
Commercial Sulphuric Acid.

Registered Office—188 ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.
Works—Longford Chemical Works, KILWINNING.
AYRSHIRE.Sole Agents—KIRKPATRICK, BARR & GUTHRIE, 4 Oulton
Street, LONDON, E.C.

Special Quotations on application.

ABSOLUTELY PURE LIGHT Carbonate of Magnesia

IN FINE POWDER.

For Technical Purposes, Boiler and Steam-pipe
Covering,
Printing Ink and Dynamite Manufacturing, &c.APPLY FOR PARTICULARS TO
SCHOELLKOPF, HARTFORD & MACLAGAN, LTD.,
100 William St., NEW YORK, U.S.A.,SELLING AGENTS FOR
THE AMERICAN MAGNESIA COMPANY.

CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT.

5, 10, and 15 % CARBOLIC
Antiseptic and Deodorising
Powder.

Bags and Casks free.

AGENTS WANTED

to supply Corporations and large users

SOLUBLE

SANITARY FLUID

In Casks, and in 2, 1, and ½ gallon
Tins.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.

In 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d.
Tins. Also in 1, 2, 3, and
7 lb. Tins & Casks, for large
consumers and the trade

ALL FLY PAPER MATERIALS.

Special Terms in Wholesale quantities.

"COAGULINE"

(TRADE MARK).

TRANSPARENT CEMENT
for Broken Articles.

CUE CEMENT.

CUE-TIP FIXERS

(Brass or Wood).

TIPS, WAFERS, CHALKS.

A NEW WHITE INORGANIC CEMENT

FOR STONE, PORCELAIN,
POTTERY, & ALL VITREOUS
SUBSTANCES.Requires no preparation, easy and
clean in application, and can be
made to resist water.

Prices, Circulars with Name and Address, Specimens, Show Cards, Glass Tablets, &c., &c., on application.

KAY BROTHERS LIMITED, Laboratory and Works, **ST. PETERSGATE MILLS, STOCKPORT.** Founded A.D. 1786
Incorporated 1887.

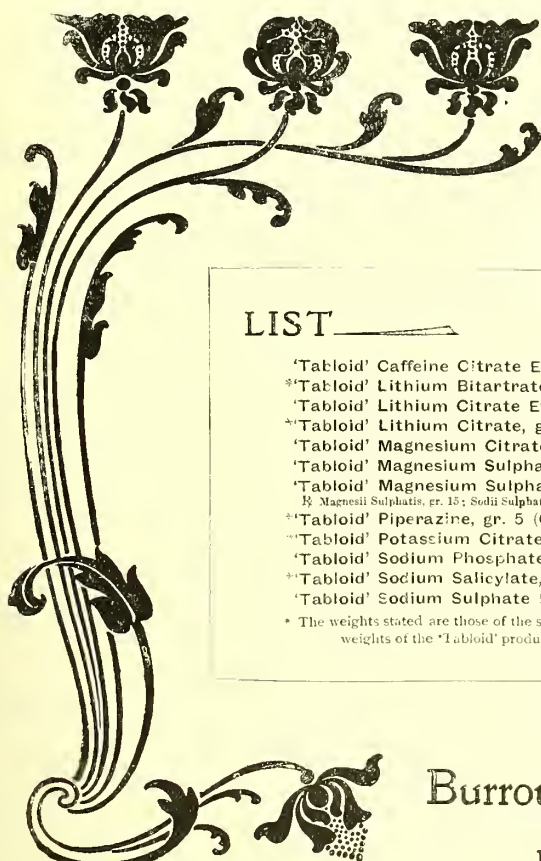


TRADE
MARK 'Tabloid' BRAND

..... Effervescent Medicinal Substances

IN addition to the 'Tabloid' Effervescent Artificial Mineral Water Salts the following 'Tabloid' Products for preparing effervescent draughts are now issued. They are more portable than bulky granular products, and keep better. Their convenience tends to that regularity in use which is often so essential to

successful treatment. The dosage of each is accurate—a great advantage over a teaspoonful dose, which may mean anything between one and two drachms.



LIST

- 'Tabloid' Caffeine Citrate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60 (3.89 gm.)
- *'Tabloid' Lithium Bitartrate, gr. 5 (0.324 gm.), Effervescent.
- 'Tabloid' Lithium Citrate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60 (3.89 gm.)
- *'Tabloid' Lithium Citrate, gr. 4 (0.259 gm.), Effervescent
- 'Tabloid' Magnesium Citrate (True) Effervescent, gr. 60 (3.89 gm.)
- 'Tabloid' Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60 (3.89 gm.)
- 'Tabloid' Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent.
- ½ Magnesi Sulphatis, gr. 15; Sodii Sulphatis, gr. 15; Magnesi Carbonatis, gr. 5; Tinct Zingiberis, min. 12
- *'Tabloid' Piperazine, gr. 5 (0.324 gm.), Effervescent.
- 'Tabloid' Potassium Citrate, gr. 15 (0.972 gm.), Effervescent.
- 'Tabloid' Sodium Phosphate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60 (3.89 gm.)
- *'Tabloid' Sodium Salicylate, gr. 5 (0.324 gm.), Effervescent.
- 'Tabloid' Sodium Sulphate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60 (3.89 gm.)

* The weights stated are those of the special substances only, and do not refer to the total weights of the 'Tabloid' products, as in the case of the official preparations.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.,

LONDON and SYDNEY.

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H 139A

Note New Sizes & Prices.

TRADE

"VASELINE" MARK.

	10-lb. tin	25-lb. tin	50-lb. tin	Half-Bbls.	Bbls.
White	9/3 per tin	22/- per tin	41/8 per tin		
Yellow	5/- "	11/8 "	21/6 "	45/6 per cwt.	40/- per cwt.
Red	3/6 "	8/- "	13/4 "	28/- "	24/6 "
SECOND QUALITY.					
White	7/- per tin	15/- per tin	27/6 per tin	58/- per cwt.	52/6 per cwt.
Yellow	3/3 "	7/3 "	13/4 "	24/6 "	21/6 "
Red	2/3 "	5/- "	9/- "	19/6 "	16/9 "

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 42 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.



Directions for use in English, French, German, or Spanish, as required.

SOLD IN TINS BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

WHOLESALE OF

F. B. BENGER & CO., LIM., MANCHESTER,
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES AND SHIPPERS.

Vibrona Sherry

VIBRONA SHERRY is a very delicate dry wine of the Amontillado type, of light alcoholic strength and exceptionally free from sugar. The wine is shipped to us direct from Cadiz by one of the most eminent firms in Jerez de la Frontera.

VIBRONA SHERRY blends so admirably with the Cinchona constituents that the presence of the latter is only indicated by a pleasant faintly bitter after-taste, most agreeable and refreshing to the palate.

VIBRONA SHERRY can be taken by persons acutely sensitive to Quinine or Cinchona without producing headache, deafness, or any other of the disagreeable sensations caused by Quinine.

VIBRONA SHERRY taken half-an-hour before lunch or dinner is a valuable stomachic, stimulating the appetite and improving digestion.

Retail, 2/9. Wholesale, per doz., 24/6; 3 doz., 23/4.

Vibrona Malt

VIBRONA MALT is a combination of Hydrobromate of Cinchona with a specially prepared Extract of Malt of maximum diastasic power.

VIBRONA MALT has therefore the advantage of being both a tonic and a food. It is well adapted as a nutrient tonic for delicate children, its pleasant taste being an important element in its favour.

VIBRONA MALT being in liquid form is much more convenient to handle than the thick sticky paste in which Extract of Malt is generally found. The slight bitterness of the VIBRONA constituents overcomes the mawkish character of ordinary Malt Extract.

VIBRONA MALT may be taken alone or in any suitable vehicle. One or two teaspoonfuls in Aerated Water constitutes a very pleasant and invigorating tonic beverage. In cases of impaired nutrition VIBRONA MALT is an invaluable adjunct to the patient's dietary.

Retail, 2/6 & 4/6. Wholesale, 26/- & 45/- per doz.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., London and Sydney.



ESTABLISHED 1859.

Subscription 10/- a Year, Post Free to any part of the World. Single Numbers 4d per copy summer and Winter Numbers, 1/- each

Postal Orders and Cheques to be crossed "MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED)."

CHIEF OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.O.

BRANCH OFFICES: MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

Prix de l'abonnement: The Chemist and Druggist une fois par semaine, et l'agenda du Chemist and Druggist une fois par an, 12.50 francs par an, franco.

Abonnementspreis: The Chemist and Druggist einmal wöchentlich, und Notizkalender des Chemist and Druggist einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark jährlich, frei in's Haus geliefert.

Precio de suscripción: The Chemist and Druggist una vez por semana, y el Agenda del Chemist and Druggist una vez al año, 12.50 pesetas anuales, franco.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the official organ of the following fourteen Pharmaceutical Societies and Associations in the British Empire:—

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.
Irish Pharmaceutical Assistants' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.
Pharmaceutical Society of the South African Republic.
Central Pharmaceutical Association of N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of N.S. Wales.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

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Circulars and Price-lists.

HOW TO DISTRIBUTE THEM TO THE DRUG-TRADE.

MANY of the best advertisers in the drug-trade have endorsed our view that it is more effective as well as cheaper to distribute circulars and price-lists stitched up in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST than sending them singly by post. We make such insets in the C. & D. notable by the fact that we only receive them twice a year for distribution, and, of course, we ensure that they get into the hands of the right people. Sending them singly by post is more or less (principally "more") a lottery, gives immense office trouble, and costs at least three times more than our charge for inserting them in the C. & D. We would advise those who think of the matter to write to our Publisher for particulars about the next distribution—the Summer number, July 29, 1899. He will not only give particulars about the charges, but what artistic assistance he can in designing or arranging insets. The date is two months distant, but near enough for prompt instructions to printers.

Summary.

ASAFETIDA is giving American Imports Customs trouble in New York (p. 870)

A GOOD METHOD of avoiding dispensing-errors is described and illustrated on p. 863

MORE PHARMACOPŒIAL INCONSISTENCIES are pointed out by a correspondent (p. 865).

HAMBURG still goes on increasing its trade. The figures for 1898 are given on p. 868.

THE MINOR EXAMINATION, as it was in Edinburgh last month, is described on p. 854.

THE BULGARIAN ROSE-CROP promises to be at least equal, if not greater, than last year's (p. 870).

THE GLASS-BOTTLE MAKERS of the United States have formed a "combine," with a capital of \$12,000,000 (p. 847).

WALTER SPOFFIN, a chemist's apprentice, has written to his mother, giving his first impressions of pharmacy (p. 854).

OIL OF GUAIACUM-WOOD is now used as an adulterant of otto of rose. Mr. E. J. Parry, from an examination of its properties, is able to tell how it may be detected (p. 861).

MR. R. H. PARKER's instructive notes on dispensing deal with sodium salicylate and alkalies, bismuth subnitrate and bicarbonates, and antipyrin and sodium salicylate (p. 862).

THE DEFINITION OF EUCALYPTUS OIL in the B.P. requires revision, according to Messrs. Baker & Smith, of Sydney, N.S.W., who write a long letter to us on the subject (p. 864).

FOR ANALYSIS, a mixture of calcium oxalate, tartar emetic, and bismuth subnitrate was given in our Students' Corner last time. It puzzled many of the competitors (p. 840).

PETROLEUM with flash-point between 73° F. and 85° F. will, it is reported, be subject to certain regulations for storage and sale to be defined by the Government in a Bill (p. 849).

PERSIAN OPIUM is, according to the British Consul at Teheran, systematically adulterated with Sarcocolla gum and other matters to the extent of about 40 per cent. (p. 868).

A MEDICAL AND HYGIENIC EXHIBITION was opened in London this week, and attracted the attention of a large number of medical men and nurses. We describe the leading novelties in a report on p. 848.

THE JAMAICAN CHEMIST who imported "tincture of crocus absolute alcohol" as tincture of saffron has been fined 100l., the Judge holding that the article was not a drug, but spirit liable to a higher duty (p. 850).

PHARMACEUTICAL FINANCES are again referred to in several notes on p. 858, in which we show that examination-fees have enriched the Pharmaceutical Society, and that the needs of the members are not met by their subscriptions.

IF DISPENSING is ever to be handed over to dispensing chemists by the medical practitioners of England, it will probably be on a basis similar to that which was observed in Scotland fifty years ago, and which is alluded to on p. 857.

CITRIC ACID is dearer, because the Sicilian dealers in concentrated lemon-juice and calcium citrate are holding out for higher prices. The position is reviewed on p. 858, from which it will be seen that lower prices are unlikely this summer.

SOUTHPORT CHEMISTS have found it advantageous to ignore the Pharmaceutical Council's instructions regarding the Lord Chancellor's Bill by effectively interviewing the parliamentary candidates for the borough. They chose the Liberal (p. 846).

MINCING LANE is dull this week, the only note of cheer being the National Anthem on Wednesday. There were small cinchona-sales that day, and the unit went a trifle higher. Quinine is firmer, crude camphor easier, oil of cassia cheaper, and peppermint oil is recovering slightly (p. 869).

Students' Corner.

CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.I.C., F.C.S.

REPORTS.

THE subject of the last exercise in qualitative analysis was composed of 3 parts of calcium oxalate, 1 part of tartar emetic, and 1 part of bismuth subnitrate.

The calculated composition of this mixture is—

Bi	13.73
Sb	7.11
Ca	14.63
K	2.27
NO ₃	4.05
C ₂ O ₄	32.20
C ₄ H ₄ O ₆	8.63
O	1.98
H ₂ O	15.40
	<hr/>
	100.00

The only impurities of note were traces of iron and chloride. Packets of the mixture of salts were sent to 52 applicants and in reply we received 28 reports of analyses.

Bismuth was detected by all our correspondents; the failures in the detection of the other constituents were antimony 2, calcium 3, potassium 3, nitric acid 10, oxalic acid 9 tartaric acid 10.

This analysis presented several difficulties, chiefly in the detection of the acids. The occurrence of a nitrate in the part of a mixture insoluble in water is unusual; it is generally taken for granted that any nitrate present in a mixture of the kind will be dissolved out on treating the mixture with water. There were two organic acids in the mixture, one of them being an acid easily overlooked as an organic compound because it is decomposed by heat with scarcely perceptible carbonisation. This acid—oxalic acid—yields certain salts which are precipitated unchanged from their acid solutions, like the corresponding phosphates. Then there was a metal present which is not displaced from solution by an alkali metal in the process usually employed for removing the heavy metals, when preparing a solution for examination for the acid radicles. Boiling the powder with sodium-carbonate solution did not remove the antimony from the solution. Finally, there were two metals present which yield basic compounds which made their appearance in the course of the analysis in a very confusing manner. For example, a solution of the powder in dilute hydrochloric acid, treated rather abundantly with barium-chloride solution, gave a precipitate of basic bismuth chloride which was very naturally mistaken by several students for barium sulphate.

The separate analysis of the portion of the powder soluble in water, and of the portion insoluble in water but soluble in acids, greatly simplified the work. The portion soluble in water was very readily found to contain antimony and potassium, with an organic acid. When the antimony was precipitated as sulphide, and the excess of gas boiled off from the filtrate, a solution was obtained from which the organic acid was easily separated in combination with calcium—a form well adapted for the identification of a tartrate.

The portion of the powder insoluble in water dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid. This solution gave a black precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen, and when the filtrate was freed from sulphuretted hydrogen it gave a white precipitate with ammonia. This misled some students: they thought the white precipitate consisted of aluminium hydroxide, which, however, it did not at all resemble. The

precipitate consisted of calcium oxalate. To prevent the precipitation of calcium at that stage the filtrate from sulphuretted hydrogen should have been evaporated to dryness, and the residue ignited. The student will naturally ask how he is to know when this evaporation and ignition are necessary; the answer is that unless there is clear evidence of the absence of organic compounds, including oxalates, the evaporation and ignition must not be omitted. If this precaution be not taken, there is risk of organic matter causing such an error as our correspondents experienced in this case; or it may have the opposite effect, and prevent the precipitation of such a metal as iron, which is not precipitated as hydroxide in the presence, for example, of citrates or tartrates.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

A. E. KING, c/o Messrs. Fuller & Co., Norwich.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

FRANK GILES, 23 Connaught Road, Folkestone.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

A. E. King (1st prize) ...	98	Aro	75
F. Giles (2nd prize) ...	97	J. W. Patterson ...	74
Homero	95	Spero	73
Dover	95	Victor E. Hanna ...	70
Algol	95	H. O'C.	70
H. Rodwell	94	Spes	67
Lucdum	93	Detroit	66
Turps	93	Skeer	65
Ledoc	93	J. S. Hill	62
E. H. H.	92	Stephen	60
Kingswalden	92	J. R. Stott	58
C. H. Osmond	90	R. T. S.	55
E. M. Leese	85	Epoc	53
Euclid	80	Datura	10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

E. M. LEESE.—The next tournament will be announced in the autumn. You do not appear to have decided positively on the presence or absence of anything; the confirmatory reactions you obtained in many cases left no room for doubt.

EUCLID.—You examined the powder for only two acids; it required very little extra trouble to prove the other acid radicles of common occurrence either present or absent.

ARO.—Nitric acid was easily detected by the method you employed. It is probable you did not boil the powder long enough with sodium carbonate. Insoluble salts are not rapidly decomposed.

J. W. PATTERSON.—By separately examining the portion of the powder soluble in water, the tartaric radicle was obtained free from admixture with the other acid radicles, and was easily identified.

SPERO.—In examining the portion insoluble in water you obtained a white precipitate with ammonia; this you mistook for aluminium hydroxide; it consisted of calcium oxalate. Before you added ammonia you should have evaporated the solution to dryness and ignited the residue to decompose organic salts.

H. O'C.—The presence of organic matter was at once evident when the powder was heated; it carbonised, turning nearly black, emitting an empyreumatic odour. Your tests for the acids were vitiated by the presence of antimony, which was not removed by the method you employed for the preparation of the solution.

V. E. HANNA.—See remarks to "H. O'C."

SPEs.—In preparing the solution for examination for the acids you fused a portion of the powder with sodium carbonate. After that treatment it was not surprising that no trace of organic acids could be detected.

DETROIT.—The precipitation of calcium tartrate is greatly influenced by the strength of the solution, the relative quantities

of calcium and of the tartaric radicle present, and the presence of various salts. You may not have allowed sufficient time for the calcium-tartrate precipitate to form. See remarks to J. W. Patterson.

SKEER.—When you evaporated the filtrate from sulphuretted hydrogen and ignited the residue you treated it with water, which did not dissolve it because it consisted chiefly of calcium carbonate. This may explain your failure to detect calcium.

J. S. HILL.—You thought the blackening of the powder was due to copper or cobalt, but having failed to detect these metals—which, by the way, were unlikely constituents of a white powder—you should have sought some other explanation of the blackening. When heated with access of air the carbon, to which the blackening was due, readily oxidised, leaving the powder nearly white with a yellowish tinge.

STEPHEN.—We failed to get the slightest indication of blackening when the powder, fused on charcoal with sodium carbonate, was placed on bright silver. A hydrochloric-acid solution of the powder produced a precipitate with barium chloride; the addition of water to the acid solution had the same effect. In both cases the precipitate disappeared on warming or adding more hydrochloric acid, so that the precipitate could not have consisted of barium sulphate.

J. R. STOTT.—You did not say what solution you examined for nitric acid. The part soluble in water contained a mere trace, but the part insoluble in water, when boiled with sodium carbonate, gave a solution in which nitric acid was readily detected by the ferrous-sulphate test.

R. T. S.—In the analysis of the part of the powder insoluble in water you should have evaporated the filtrate from sulphuretted hydrogen to dryness, and ignited the residue to destroy the organic acid. The white residue from this ignition dissolved in water, and the solution effervesced with hydrochloric acid, and gave no precipitate with the remaining group-reagents. On again evaporating the solution, and removing ammonium compounds by ignition, the residue dissolved in the smallest quantity of water gave an immediate yellow crystalline precipitate with platinum chloride.

Epoc.—When an ammonium-sulphide solution of antimony sulphide is treated with a little acid the sulphur which first separates is nearly white, but on adding a decided excess of acid the orange colour of the reprecipitated antimony sulphide becomes apparent.

DATURA.—There are defects in your method of working which only practice with mixtures of known composition will remedy. You prepare a mixture of salts similar to the subject of this analysis, and repeat the work, you will find it very instructive.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Birmingham Drugs.

In his report for the past year, Dr. Alfred Hill, medical officer of health and public analyst for the city of Birmingham, says he analysed twenty-seven samples of drugs, of which twenty were genuine and seven adulterated. The number of samples submitted to him was smaller than in any recent year—probably with the intention of allowing chemists to dispose of articles prepared under the 1885 Pharmacopœia. The percentage of adulteration was, however, rather higher than usual. Of nine samples of compound tincture of benzoin, three were adulterated. One was deficient in solid ingredients to the extent of 23 per cent., and another to the extent of 16 per cent., the vendor in each case being cautioned. The adulteration of the third was water 20 per cent., glycerin 25 per cent., solid ingredients deficient 65 per cent.; and in this case the vendor was prosecuted, and fined 1*l.* and costs. Seven of eight samples of tincture of rhubarb were satisfactory. One contained a little suspended vegetable matter, but was otherwise of the correct composition. Of five samples of tincture of iodine, four were of the correct composition, but one contained 17 per cent. of iodine in excess of the proper quantity. No action was taken, as the vendor was prosecuted for the sale of tincture of benzoin. Only one of five samples of borax was genuine; the other three samples were adulterated as follows:—In the case of two, bicarbonate

of soda, 35 per cent.; in the other, 25 per cent. In each case the vendor was fined 5*s.*, and 8*s.* costs. A sample of pills received containing arsenic and dried sulphate of iron was not altogether satisfactory, as there was a slight deficiency of iron, and the pills were not so uniformly divided as carefully dispensed pills should be. Twenty per cent. of the samples of butter were adulterated with boric acid—an improvement on the two previous years, when 30 and 33 per cent. respectively were thus adulterated.

Drugs in Kent.

Reporting to the Kent County Council, Mr. Adams, the public analyst, states that last quarter he analysed twenty-seven samples of drugs, among which were eight of olive oil, of which only one was found to be adulterated. Two out of six samples of liniment of camphor were deficient in essential ingredients.

Drugs in Staffordshire.

In his quarterly report to the Staffordshire County Council, Mr. E. W. T. Jones, F.I.C., states that out of forty samples of borax analysed ten were adulterated, two being entirely bicarbonate of soda and two mixed with the cheaper article. Borax, he remarks, is a drug, and as such not only identity but purity is essential. The object of the adulteration is money gain, borax being more than twice the price of bicarbonate of soda. This article received special attention this quarter on the suggestion of a member of the committee, whose suspicions, he felt sure, were well founded, as proved by investigation. Out of three samples of camphorated oil, two were deficient in the active and expensive ingredient—camphor. Both cases were before the Court, and the vendors fined.

After the Explosion.

The United Alkali Company (Limited) have instructed their local manager at St. Helens to supply to the legal representative of the workmen killed in the recent explosion full particulars of the past earnings of the deceased persons in order to facilitate the computation of the amounts to which their dependents might be entitled. The plate-glass insurance companies have replaced the large number of plate-glass windows broken by the force of the explosion, but have intimated to the United Alkali Company that they will seek to be indemnified by them for the whole of their outlay.

Must Have Pears's.

At a meeting of the Hayfield and New Mills Board of Guardians, on May 20, objection was taken to six cakes of Pears' soap being included in the workhouse requirements, on the ground that it was the "most expensive of all soaps." The Clerk explained that the soap was required by the officers in the house, and had always been allowed. The objecting member replied that many persons could not afford to use Pears' soap; but the request of the officers was granted.

Stealing from a Chemist.

At Tunbridge Wells, on May 13, a boy named Percy Norman was charged with stealing two half-crowns and two florins from Mr. H. C. Carrel, manager of the Sussex Drug-stores, High Street, Tunbridge Wells. The lad had only been in the employment of the prosecutor for two days when he stole the money from the office table. Previous convictions for theft having been proved against him, prisoner was sent to a reformatory for five years.

Knew the Trick.

At Southwark Police Court on May 22, John Allen was charged with attempting to obtain 10*s.* by a trick. Harry Grayshon, assistant to Mr. C. J. Garibaldi Bunker, chemist, Great Dover Street, Borough, S.E., said the prisoner asked for two seidlitz-powders, and put down half a sovereign. The witness gave the powders and 9*s.* 8*d.* change. Prisoner then said, "I thought I gave you 6*d.* Will you give me half a sovereign for the 10*s.* in silver?" Witness returned the half-sovereign, and the prisoner then said, "If you give me a sovereign for the half-sovereign and 10*s.* in silver that will be right." The witness then said, "I know that trick," and sent for the police. The prisoner took up the half-

sovereign and bolted, but was caught by a police constable. Police evidence having been given, accused was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Weed-killer and Cows.

Five valuable cows belonging to Mr. Kimber, dairyman, of Newbury, have been poisoned by the careless use of arsenical weed-killer in a field where they were turned out to graze. Several other cows, also belonging to Mr. Kimber, are still suffering from the effects of the poison.

A Doctor's Suicide.

A medical man named William Alfred Hampton, lately residing in Bloomsbury Square, W.C., who had evidently had some unfortunate stock-deals in the City, committed suicide on May 19 by drinking prussic acid. Deceased was medical officer at the Metropolitan Dispensary, 314 Walworth Road, S.E., and drank the acid in his consulting-room at that place. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

Coroner and Poison Bottles.

In the course of an inquest at Hammersmith on May 23, concerning the death of a woman from drinking spirit of salt, it transpired that the acid, which was used for cleaning-purposes, stood on the top of the cupboard in an ordinary 8 oz. clear-glass medicine-bottle, side by side with a similar shaped bottle of liquid magnesia. Deceased drank the acid in mistake for the magnesia. Ernest Savidge, assistant to Mr. H. A. Brough, chemist, 102 Shepherd's Bush Road, said he sold the poison, labelling it with the name and address of the seller and the word "Poison." The Coroner (Mr. Luxmoore Drew) pointed out that it would be more advisable to put a printed "Poison" label on the bottle. Witness: It is a red label that is written on. The Coroner: Yes; but if some of the acid was spilt the word might become obliterated. In answer to the Coroner, the witness said he put the spirit of salt in the medicine-bottle which was brought by the customer. The Coroner: Do you not think it very dangerous to serve such a poison in any other than a poison-bottle?—Witness: If no bottle was brought by the customer I should serve it in a blue poison-bottle. I should refuse to serve it, for instance, in a ginger-beer bottle. The Coroner said although there was no restriction on the sale yet a person ought to take every precaution. Witness considered he had taken every precaution. He had cautioned the person when it was bought. It was not an active poison. The Coroner: Not in the sense you mean; but you would find it very active if you had it in your mouth. Continuing, Mr. Drew remarked that he hoped a law would soon be in force making it compulsory for all poisons to be sold in special bottles which could be felt without being seen. Mr. Savidge remarked that it was difficult to get people to buy a special bottle. Even when he had offered to exchange the bottles customers had refused.

Imperial Institute City Branch.

It is expected that the City branch of the Imperial Institute at 112 Cannon Street will be ready for opening about the end of the present month. It will occupy two rooms over the Merchant Banking Company's bank. One room will be the office, and the other a news-room, which will be furnished with British, foreign, and colonial commercial publications, market reports, prices current, and statistics. The City branch will be in telephonic communication with the commercial-information office of the Institute at South Kensington, so that inquiries which cannot be answered on the spot will be immediately made at headquarters; and, when necessary, samples will be sent from South Kensington for inspection in the City, or, similarly, samples concerning which an opinion is desired can be sent from Cannon Street to South Kensington. Subscribers of 12 per annum will be entitled to the free use of the news room, and to information not involving special research or correspondence. Provision is also to be made for the supply of information to non-subscribers at rates from 1s. to 10s., according to the amount of research involved. The Information Department will also undertake to obtain analyses or other expert investigations at the usual professional fees. The Institute will also supply at cost price translations of trade-circulars,

conversion of prices current into foreign quotations, weights, measures, and moneys. A new scheme of co-operation with the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade has also been organised, and this, it is believed, will augment the facilities which the Imperial Institute is at present aiming to provide.

Western Chemists' Association.

The last meeting of the present session was held at the Westbourne Restaurant, Craven Road, W., on May 24, and about thirty members turned up to congratulate their President (Mr. J. F. Harrington) on his election to the Pharmaceutical Council, and to discuss business matters of general interest. The proceedings were opened by the Chairman asking all present to drink with him the health of the Queen, it being the evening of her Majesty's eightieth birthday. This being done notwithstanding with all due loyalty, the Chairman proceeded to thank the Western chemists for the support they had given him in his election, and then went on to refer to letters which both he and the Secretary had received from various sources, urging the Association to take steps to oppose the Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill. The Pharmaceutical Council had had this Bill under serious consideration, and he learnt from the President of the Society that the Council had decided not to oppose the Bill at all while it was in the House of Lords, but to wait until it reached the Commons, "if it ever gets there," added Mr. Harrington. He thought, therefore, they should not take any active steps in the matter until they heard from the President and the committee who had the matter under consideration.

This course was tacitly agreed to by the meeting, no remarks on the subject being hazarded. The subject of the Pharmaceutical Conference was next mooted, and it was moved by Mr. Taplin and seconded by Mr. Hyslop that the President, Messrs. Cracknell, Gulliver, Mathews, Parker, and Philp be appointed as delegates from the Western Chemists' Association to attend the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Conference at Plymouth for the purpose of inviting the Conference to meet in London next year.

This proposition was strongly supported by Mr. Martindale, who said that the Conference had not met in London for twenty years or more, and he found that it was the means of collecting together a good many more people than attended the meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Society was, in a sense, unpopular, he thought, because of the sons of many chemists whom it had to pass through the examinations, and who had to come up again and again before they were successful. However, that was a duty which the Society had to perform, and only the best men must be picked. In order to advance their calling it was necessary to have a better class of men than the trade had had hitherto. Mr. Martindale then harked back to the Lord Chancellor's Bill, saying that it would be quite the reverse if that obnoxious Bill were passed. It would tend to a decided sinking of the status of the pharmacist. He hoped that if the Conference decided to come to London next year that they would not select a London man as President. It would be far better if they could get a good representative country chemist for Chairman. He thought the invitation to the Conference would come much better from the Western Chemists' Association than from the Pharmaceutical Society.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and it was also decided to abandon the usual annual outing of the Association this year in view of the fact that there would be so much to look after next year. The question of the annual dinner was next discussed, Mr. Marsh holding strong opinions on the question of inviting ladies to the feast. This idea was treated rather lightly at first, but Mr. Marsh contended that he saw no reason why members should not invite their wives, sisters, cousins, or aunts to the dinner as well as to the outing. Ladies nowadays, urged Mr. Marsh, are educated up to smoking, which seemed to be the principal bugbear of the past. If they did not smoke themselves, there were at least very few who objected to the smoking of others. He thought they should take a more liberal-minded view of the question and admit the ladies to enhance and share their pleasure.

The Chairman pointed out that it was rather late to consider the matter this year, but if Mr. Marsh would keep the point in mind and bring it up at the next general meeting, he thought he could guarantee him considerable sympathy and support.

A few other business matters having been informally discussed, the meeting adjourned until October.

Cricket.

A match was played at Willesden on Saturday, May 20, between the Johnsen & Jørgensen C.C. and the Chaplin's C.C. Scores—Johnsen & Jørgensen C.C., 85 (Gooding 27, Frost 18); Chaplin's C.C., 38. For the winners J. George took 7 wickets for 23 runs.

Burgoyne's C.C. played Davy Hill's C.C. at Brockley on May 20. Burgoyne's having made 100 for 9 wickets declared their innings closed, and put their opponents out for 47. Humble made top score (40) for Burgoyne's, and Sibley bowled well for the losers.

The Kepler C.C. played Burgoyne, Burbidges' C.C. at Bowes Park on May 13, and defeated them by 92 runs to 30. On May 20 the Kepler C.C. defeated City Mills (Howards') at West Ham Park by 63 runs to 50.

We learn that the drug-trade championship cup has been purchased, and is now on view at Mappin & Webb's, Mansion House, E.C. The cup is inscribed, "The Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Championship, inaugurated 1899."

Fires.

At Camborne, on May 19, a timber-yard about three-quarters of an acre in extent was completely destroyed by fire, and damage done to the extent of between 6,000% and 7,000%. The adjacent stores of Mr. Nicholls, chemist, Trelowarren Street, were also destroyed. The origin of the outbreak is unknown.

Considerable excitement was caused in St. George's Street East, on May 19, through a van laden with chemicals catching fire. The van and contents blazed furiously for some time, but eventually the local fire-brigade managed to subdue it.

On May 21 fire broke out suddenly at the Triton Chemical-works, Spring Lane, Upper Clapton. It began in the engine-house and stores, and before it was subdued the building was gutted, and the stock in the open yard seriously damaged by water. The origin of the outbreak is unknown.

The P.A.T.A.

We are advised by the Secretary that the latest date for nomination for the retail section of the P.A.T.A. Council is Wednesday next, May 31. Any retail member of the Association is entitled to nominate or to be nominated for this section. A letter to the Secretary is the only necessary form.

Early-closing.

The chemists of Ilford have decided to entirely close their pharmacies at 2 o'clock on Thursdays from June 1.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personalities.

Mrs. Anna McDowell Cosgrave, wife of Dr. E. McDowell Cosgrave, L.A.H., examiner to the Pharmaceutical Society, has been returned at the head of the poll as a Poor-law Guardian for the Rotunda ward of the North Dublin Union.

Sir James H. Haslett, M.P., chemist and druggist, Belfast, has been chosen as one of the committee of management of the District Lunatic Asylum, and his name has been forwarded to the Viceroy for approval.

N.A.P.C. in Ireland.

A public meeting has been held in Belfast with the object of forming in that city a branch of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of tuberculosis. The meeting was largely attended, and the results so far are of a satisfactory nature.

Belfast Accidents.

James McCready, an employé of Messrs. Richardson Brothers, chemists and druggists, Belfast, has been admitted to the Royal Hospital with a fracture of the right leg, caused by a beam of wood falling on him.

Arthur Monaghan, an employé of Messrs. John Clarke & Co. (Limited), wholesale druggists, Belfast, has been seriously injured by a quantity of timber falling upon him. He is at present in hospital.

Cork Invites the British Association.

The Cork Scientific Society have, at the instance of Mr. Thomas Farrington, F.C.S., passed a resolution inviting the British Association to hold its next conference in Cork. It is close on fifty years since the Association visited the "Southern Capital."

An Utilitarian Age.

A syndicate has been formed to purchase Muckross Abbey, Killarney, and to establish in the town a factory for the manufacture of carbide of calcium.

Railway Reforms.

At a meeting of Dublin merchants last week, a resolution was passed calling for railway reforms. The high rates enforced at present by the Irish carrying-companies were, it was resolved, detrimental to the prosperity of the country. The matter is to be ventilated in the House of Commons.

The directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland have effected some reductions in their charges for the conveyance of goods between Dublin and Cork, and increased travelling facilities have also been given. A uniform charge of 3d. is now made for the delivery of cmties.

Legal Cases.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, on May 19, in the case of O'Neill v. O'Brien an application was made on behalf of the defendant that the plaintiff should give particulars. The action was for alleged slander, it being asserted that the defendant, Dr. O'Brien, stated to the sergeant in charge of the Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks at Milltown-Mal-Bay, County Clare, that the plaintiff was selling carbolic acid, and had sold his son a quantity of the acid instead of turpentine, that he was drinking heavily in consequence of the local elections, and that he was not a fit person to handle poisons. A notice for particulars had been served on the plaintiff, but he had ignored it. The motion was resisted by the plaintiff on the ground that the slander complained of was made sufficiently clear on the statement of claim. The Court made no rule on the motion.

Dr. Forsythe and Dr. Caldwell, of Coleraine, have appeared in the Londonderry law-courts in the rôle of plaintiff and defendant respectively. Alleged breach of the Ninth Commandment was the offence, adverse comment by the defendant on the plaintiff's reputation being estimated by the latter to the extent of 1,000%. Damages to the extent of 50% were awarded.

Guardians and Drug-matters.

The Local Government Board have written to the Guardians of the South Dublin Union declining to sanction the purchase of a certain medicine by one of the dispensary medical officers, such medicine not being included in the authorised list. Dr. Flinn, Local Government Inspector, said the greatest possible pains had been taken to make the L.G.B. list comprehensive. The leading members of the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians considered the list a very good one, and the medical man who could not prescribe and carry out his practice on the drugs furnished was very hard to please. Mr. John Byrne objected to the attempt to stop the progress of medical science by official red tape. The Chairman said they all knew the adage of the man who quarrels with his tools.

Following the new departure of the Local Government Board in inviting tenders for drugs and medicines at so much off the authorised price-list, the Coleraine Poor-law Guardians have before them the suggestion to apply the same principle to the dispensary medical officers, and take

tenders from the various candidates and appoint the cheapest man.

The Guardians of the Innishowen Union have appointed Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Belfast, contractors for surgical appliances at 30 per cent. off the authorised list. The drug and medicine contract has been given to Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin, at 44 per cent. under par.

Corrosive sublimate Suicide.

At Dublin, on May 20, an inquest was held on a farrier named Ivory, who committed suicide on the previous day by swallowing a quantity of corrosive sublimate. Evidence was given that the deceased asked a neighbour for some boiling water to dissolve a powder, and, having obtained the water, he dissolved the poison in it and drank it off at a gulp. He then said he had taken poison, and on being brought to hospital told the doctor he had swallowed threepennyworth of corrosive sublimate, which he used in his trade, and which he was in the habit of buying at McConnell's pharmacy, Lower Dorset Street. Mr. A. McConnell, L.P.S.I., gave evidence to the effect that Ivory had constantly bought corrosive sublimate from him during the last nine years. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity, and expressed the opinion that Mr. McConnell was wrong in not keeping a poison-book.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A Musical Chemist.

Mr. Robert Murray, chemist and druggist, Rhynie, who has conducted a most successful singing-class during the past few months, gave a musical recital in Rhynie Established Church, on May 18, to close the season. A choir of 100 voices took part in the programme and acquitted themselves very creditably, the concert being pronounced a complete success.

Another Grocers' Drug-store.

From a prospectus just issued by Messrs. Charles K. Brown & Sons (Limited), grocers, wine-merchants, whisky-blenders, and general dealers, Loanhead and Dalkeith, Midlothian, we learn that "premises have been secured in a central position in Loanhead which the directors purpose to open as a retail drug-store. Other businesses will be acquired as opportunities arise."

A Chemist's Insurance-policies.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the Lord Justice Clerk and Lords Young, Trayner, and Moncrieff gave judgment in the appeal by Mrs. Margaret Stewart Macpherson (or Mackay), the widow of the late Alexander Mackay, chemist, Oban, to set aside the judgment of Lord Kincairney in her action against Mr. Alexander Macarthur, solicitor, for restitution of insurance-policies on her husband's life, amounting to £600l., which had been assigned to Mr. Macarthur, the consideration being 60l. Mrs. Mackay's case was that the assignment of the policies was temporary, but Mr. Macarthur said it was absolute. Lord Kincairney held the latter view, and this has been upheld by the higher Court.

WOMEN PHARMACISTS IN RUSSIA.—The Medical Department has decreed that female pharmacy students who have gone through the complete gymnasium course and passed the Latin examination shall be admitted to the examination for an assistant's certificate after two years' apprenticeship.

WOMEN BACTERIOLOGISTS.—The science of bacteriology affords a new calling for women, says the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*. It is proposed to instruct them in methods of culture at the Government Institution in Berlin, and their first work will be directed to discover a preventive serum for erysipelas.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE ANTIPEST-SERUM, discovered by Dr. Versin, has been found by Dr. Chevreau not to have given satisfactory results in experiments made by him at Tamatave. The *Journal de Médecine Interne* has published a letter from him on the subject.

"PASSE TEMPS PHARMACEUTIQUE" is the title of a new journal of pharmacy published by M. Chevreton, of Saint-Etienne. It is to be independent, humorous, and commercial, the object being to "procure a little relaxation for pharmaciens, and to sow a little gaiety in their existence." This is the third new periodical devoted to pharmacy that has appeared in France this year.

THE HYDROGEN FLAME.—Professor Schlagdenhauffen, of Nancy, has been examining the rich blue flame which hydrogen gas gives when it is forced through a glass tube or a porcelain funnel. He has communicated to the Academy of Sciences the results of his investigations, which show that the colour is due to the presence of seleninretted hydrogen. M. Berthelot, who expressed great interest in this study, remarked that experienced chemists had commented on the phenomenon, and had attributed it to various sources. Several had considered that it was due to the presence of sulphur.

IODINE IN SEA-WATER.—Professor Armand Gautier gave his views on this subject at a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences. Professor Gautier gives the results of his investigations as follows:—1. Sea-water taken from the surface or a little below does not contain any mineral iodides. 2. Almost the totality of iodide contained in this water is in the form of organic matter. 3. About the fifth part of this organic iodine is fixed in microscopic beings which live at the surface and for some distance below the sea. 4. The four-fifths of iodine in sea-water are in the state of soluble organic matter. M. Gautier is continuing his interesting researches.

A NEW LAW CONCERNING ACCIDENTS to workpeople is to come into force in France next month. One of its provisions is that drugs and medicines supplied to workpeople who have been victims of an accident shall only be charged by pharmacians at the tariff fixed for the Public Relief Offices. The object is evidently to minimise the expense for employers who will be put to heavy outlays under the new law when accidents occur in their factories; but it is unfortunate and somewhat unfair that pharmacians should be asked to dispense at unremunerative rates for the benefit of manufacturers. They have, however, the resource of declining to supply medicines if they are so disposed.

PHARMACISTS AND THE POOR-LAW.—The State Council decided last year that if pharmacists refused to supply medicaments at the tariff fixed by the Assistance Publique (Poor-law administration) the local doctor should be authorised to deliver them. "Dr. Vindex," in the *Reveil Médical*, calls upon doctors to do nothing of the kind. They cannot be legally forced to break the law, and it is not in their interest to do so. The doctor is a free agent and not a servant of the State. The pharmacist cannot be forced by the law to supply medicaments below cost-price, and the doctor cannot be compelled to make visits at 3d. or 6d. apiece. It is for the two professions to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of their dignity and their independence.

MEDICINES IN THE DUTCH INDIES.—M. Belin, French Consul in Java, thinks business might be done in patent medicines in the Dutch Indies. He instances a successful effort made in 1890 to introduce French "specialities" at Rio de Janeiro, and thinks the Batavian custom is worth trying for. An efficient agent, a few sub-agents, and prosecution of glaring cases of counterfeiting or fraud would be necessary. Compressed drugs and medicines, pastilles and lozenges, powders, and syrups are the most popular forms of medicaments. Remedies like Vichy salts and hemoglobin would probably sell in such a debilitating climate. The duty on patent medicines is 6 per cent. *ad valorem*; alcohol is taxed extra. Metal-lined cases and hermetically-sealed recipients are necessary on account of the humidity of the climate, as cardboard boxes are quickly destroyed by damp.

FIRST AID ON RAILWAYS.—It was M. Krantz, just ap-

pointed Minister of War, who issued a circular while Minister of Public Works instructing the railway companies to place first-aid boxes in their trains and at their stations. The law of 1866, slightly modified in 1889, provides that a chest containing the requisites for first aid should be carried by passenger trains, a more complete chest in the larger stations, and a complete equipment, with surgical instruments, at each station where the company has a resident doctor. Although it is evident that in case of an important accident every available aid must be called in, yet the principle is an excellent one if properly carried out. The *Soleil*, a leading Paris daily newspaper, asks whether these chests are always in their places, and if they are kept properly stocked. The writer states that when chatting with an engine-driver he made the discovery that the chest on his train contained no cotton-wool. He points out that a periodical inspection and the timely change of stale or dirty material is absolutely necessary.

HARMLESS HAIR-DYE.—Referring to a recent action brought by a lady against a hairdresser for the use of an unsatisfactory hair-wash, the *Gil Blas* gives some hints to its fair readers who are dissatisfied with the tints Nature has allotted to their tresses. Henna, popularised by certain artists in their paintings, is inexpensive. If long and difficult to apply, it has the advantage of lasting a couple of months and giving a handsome tint. If used for white or grey hair, however, the effect is "too carrotty" to please the general taste. It is occasionally employed by men. M. Max, the actor who recently made some sensation in the "Roi de Rome," is said to have employed henna to obtain the blonde appearance of Napoleon I.'s unfortunate son. For lightening the tint of brown hair, oxygenised water is used. It costs 10f. a litre, but can be applied, it is said, by any intelligent lady's maid. Other fair Parisiennes, who sigh for the golden locks sung by the poets of all ages and generations, wash their hair in champagne. It will be noticed that the authority quoted gives no recipe for darkening hair, as the ambitious Frenchwoman's usual complaint is that Nature has not made her blonde enough.

THE POSTMEN'S STRIKE, which commenced in Paris on Thursday of last week, came as a "bolt from the blue" to everyone. Of course, the wholesale drug-houses and pharmacists suffered as much as other people. The arrangements had been made so quietly that not a single morning newspaper had got wind of the affair, and naturally the strike caused great annoyance and inconvenience to the entire business community. Letters were not delivered until late in the afternoon, and the way the delivery was made might have given the "intelligent foreigner" the impression that it was a little comedy arranged by a paternal Government for the benefit of the inhabitants of the "Ville Lumière." Gendarmes, policemen, and soldiers were largely requisitioned, and in my own district my morning mail was delivered at 6 P.M. by a young, funny-looking little soldier, attired in an ill-fitting coat and red trousers, that were evidently cut for shorter legs. The delays caused by the strike were, of course, in some instances serious. In some cases patients had sent prescriptions to pharmacists to be made up, in others pharmacists had sent orders for drugs, &c., to the wholesale houses for urgent delivery. The latter found their business practically brought to a standstill. All this occurred because a body of hardworking, industrious, and respectable men (underpaid no doubt), too much absorbed by the long hours they have to work to ever become militant politicians, allowed themselves to be influenced by professional agitators, who are profiting by the present prosperous state of general trade to ply their own special branch. The postmen's strike lasted, fortunately, only twenty-four hours.

THE WELL-KNOWN SWANN'S PHARMACY in the rue Castiglione, Paris, is said to have changed hands. It was currently stated here last week that the late Mr. Swann's senior assistant, M. Borney, an Italian by birth, had come to terms with Mr. Alfred Swann and had arranged to take over the pharmacy and wholesale business, but the exact facts were not clear. The difficulty in the way was that M. Borney is not a qualified pharmacist, and the French law requires that the owner of every pharmacy must be not only qualified but also be the absolute owner of the business. It appears that the difficulty has been overcome by M. Borney securing the co-operation of a friend, M. Soudain, who has

the necessary diploma. He has had some English experience, having been a short time at the Pharmacy Jozean in the Haymarket and elsewhere in London, but had settled down in a village near Melun, some twenty-five miles from Paris. It is understood that M. Borney will attend principally to the wholesale department connected with Dr. Chureuil's specialities, and M. Soudain will devote himself to the retail trade. I also hear that the Swann family retain for the present a financial interest in the wholesale branch of the business, but on this point the parties interested are naturally reticent. Some regret is felt amongst English pharmacists here that this old-established business should have passed into other than English hands. There was no need of haste to force a sale, as, although the law nominally requires the sale to be effected within twelve months of a pharmacist's death, it is well known that the School of Pharmacy readily allows an extension of the time in the widow's interest.

South African News.

(From our Correspondents.)

MR. ARCHIBALD FINDLAY, a well-known merchant and partner in Findlay & Co., Durban, and McIntosh, Findlay & Co., Delagoa Bay, died on May 2, after a brief illness. Mr. Findlay was one of the principal members of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, and was a candidate for Legislative honours at the last election.

CAPE PHARMACY BILL.—Representatives of the Medical Council and Pharmacy Board met on Friday, May 12, when a discussion took place on the matters raised by the Board's letter of February 22 (see *C. & D.*, May 13, page 757)—viz., the amendment of Sections 3 and 15, and the elimination of Section 16 and the third schedule in the Draft Bill prepared last year by Dr. Smartt, the Colonial Secretary.

THE FAITH-CURE CASE.—Dr. Richard S. Anthony, medical practitioner, who has been mentioned in our reports of proceedings against one Tate, a coloured person, who is charged with infringement of the Medical Act, was on April 29 brought before the Wymberg Magistrate, Cape Town, charged with making false statements by certifying that he had attended certain deceased patients of Tate. Dr. Anthony was defended by Sir Henry Juta, Q.C., and the evidence for the prosecution was given by relatives of the deceased persons. Defendant, in reply to the Magistrate, said he was 33 years of age and was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia. He also put in a statement on the lines which have already been referred to in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. He denied that he had any wish to cover Tate. Defendant was formally committed for trial, bail being accepted.

CAPE BOTANIST'S REPORT.—Professor P. MacOwan, B.A., F.L.S., Government botanist and curator of the Cape Government Herbaria, in his report for 1898, refers to the gradual destruction of herbarium specimens of composite through climatic influences. He has saved specimens by steaming and subsequent pressure, and states that one of the best methods he has yet found for treating the flower-heads, so that they may be preserved for examination years after plucking, is a solution of clear resin in benzol. They can then be packed away, and when required to be examined a little alcohol washes the resin off, and the florets may then be removed. Professor MacOwan mentions that he has joined hands with Mr. J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., the Government botanist for New South Wales, from whom he has received many hundreds of specimens of Australian flora, and with the specimens of eucalypti received Professor MacOwan hopes to settle the nomenclature of Cape-grown eucalypts, which is exceedingly perplexing, because the foliage grows far more luxuriously in the Cape. The Cape botanist appears to be consulted on all sorts of subjects. In 1898 he was asked as to the medicinal properties of the yezalezikali of Kaffir practitioners (*Pelargonium reniforme*, Curt.); a new-comer wanted to start tea and cinchona culture in the Cape peninsula, and consulted Professor MacOwan as to his probable success; native remedies were submitted to him for report, as well as some samples of fine Cape alics, and he was also called upon to discuss a proposal to make ext. taraxaci out of a supposed Cape "dandelion," which turned out to be *Cryptostemma calendulacum*, R. Br.

Southport Chemists Interview their Parliamentary Candidates.

ON May 18 a meeting of the Southport chemists and druggists and their assistants was held in response to a circular signed by Mr. Jas. Righton, Local Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. The object of the meeting was stated to be to consider the Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill, and to appoint a deputation to wait on the candidates in the pending parliamentary election with reference to it. There were about forty chemists and assistants present, and Mr. George Ball was elected Chairman, and Mr. Righton was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Righton explained that there was a general opinion that they ought to take some active steps while this election was on. He had posted copies of the circular to all the chemists in the division, and those who had written expressing their inability to be with them that night were all pretty much of the same opinion—that the Bill ought to be most strenuously opposed.

The Chairman said the Bill, if it became law, would practically mean a repeal of the Act of 1868. What the object was in taking that step he could not conceive; but he was convinced that they were all tired of tinkering and trifling with a body of men whose responsibilities were very great, and whose remuneration was perhaps scarcely relative to those responsibilities.

A resolution condemning the Pharmacy Bill was then proposed by Mr. Pearson and seconded by Mr. H. Ball. Mr. O. M. Adams, in supporting this motion, said if they were all to pledge themselves not to vote for the man who would not vote for them, they could go to the candidates and offer that number of votes to the one who was most favourable to their interests. Mr. Smith (Waterloo) and Mr. Elliott (Southport) also spoke in the same sense, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman afterwards introduced two questions which it had been suggested might be put to the respective candidates, and which read as follows:—

1. Will you, if returned to the House of Commons, oppose to your utmost ability the present Pharmacy Bill (1899) of Lord Halsbury, which has already been read for the first time in the House of Lords?

2. Will you support an amendment to Lord Halsbury's (Medical Profession) Bill, 1899, "that chemists be included in that Bill," and that clause No. 1 read "it shall be unlawful for a company under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1893, to carry on the profession or business of a physician, surgeon, dentist, chemist, or midwife, and if any company contravenes this enactment it shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding 5*l.* for every day during which the contravention happens?"

The Chairman said, with regard to those two questions, Mr. Righton and himself had had a conference with their solicitor that morning, and he had strongly advised them to simply block the Pharmacy Bill. There was the possibility of that Bill becoming law, but the second was as yet unborn. He thought, therefore, they had better not hamper the candidates with something that had never been presented to Parliament, and that no member of the House of Commons understood as yet.

There was some difference of opinion in regard to this suggestion, and ultimately it was agreed, by 23 votes to 7, that both questions should be put to the candidates.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as a deputation to wait on the candidates the next morning:—Messrs. H. Threlfall (solicitor), Pearson (Waterloo), Smith (Waterloo), Stockdale (Blundellsands), George Ball, Henry Ball, J. R. Cave, J. Joye, James Righton, S. J. Elliott (Southport), and Wilding (Birkdale).

THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.

The next morning, Friday, May 19, the deputation first visited Mr. C. B. Balfour, the Conservative candidate. They were introduced by Mr. Foggitt, who said he was not present at the meeting the previous night, for though he sympathised with its object his Conservative principles were so strong

that no personal grievance would affect his vote. He briefly explained the character of the Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill, and said that if any member of Parliament made such a proposition in respect to solicitors Lord Halsbury would be the first to say that man was only fit for an asylum.

Mr. George Ball then stated that they had asked Mr. Threlfall (solicitor) to express their views.

Mr. Threlfall, having described the Pharmacy Act, 1868, stated that under that Act all places of business were bound by law to have a qualified person to sell poisons. Under the new Bill a company carrying on the business of a chemist need not have a qualified assistant at each place of business. They could have a qualified man in one shop, and an errand-boy might sell the poisons and carry on the business with impunity, but private chemists must sell poisons themselves or they would be liable to penalties. As Mr. Foggitt had said, it was singular not to allow a company to have a qualified registered man as a dentist under the Act of 1863 on his premises to pull a tooth; they might vend something poisonous and kill a person before leaving the building.

Mr. Balfour: Does the Act prevent chemists pulling out teeth at all?

Mr. Threlfall: Oh, yes, sir. He then, on behalf of the deputation, put the two questions to Mr. Balfour as printed above.

Mr. Balfour said he understood that if the first Act came into operation the companies might still continue to sell drugs or poisons as they did at present, but with greater freedom?

Mr. Threlfall said they need have only one qualified man.

Mr. Balfour said that did not appear to him to be proper protection. He perfectly agreed that there should be a qualified man on any premises where prescriptions were made up, or where poisons were sold, and, far from weakening the present law, he should be inclined to strengthen it.

Mr. Smith thought Mr. Threlfall had missed the point and the reason of their call. Mr. Smith said they wanted to reserve to themselves the title they had earned.

Mr. Balfour said the point was a rather difficult one. Did Mr. Smith mean to say that such companies as had been mentioned and having drug-stores had more freedom in some way than chemists had?

Mr. Smith said that in dispensing the chemist did a great deal out of sight. Under the 15th section of the Act the person who effected the sale must be the individual who handed the article over the counter, and if an action was to be brought it had to be brought against that individual.

Mr. Balfour asked if he purchased an article at some stores could he not enter an action against the stores as he could against the chemist?

Mr. Threlfall said if the assistant gave a customer anything wrong the master was liable.

Mr. Elliott pointed out that by a decision of the House of Lords in 1888 the company was not the person liable under the Act.

Mr. Balfour said that he was entirely with the deputation that, for the safety of the public, there should be some restriction in regard to the sale of poisons, and that there should be a qualified chemist at any place of business.

Mr. Threlfall asked Mr. Balfour's views as to whether limited-liability companies should call themselves pharmaceutical chemists when they had not passed the examination.

Mr. Balfour replied that if such companies had not passed the examinations they ought not to use such a title. He then asked whether the second Bill was Lord Halsbury's too.

Mr. Threlfall said it was. He thought a limited company should not be entitled to call themselves pharmacist and chemist. They did not object to those stores carrying on business if there was a qualified man in each place.

Mr. Balfour said that their second question seemed to be a different point altogether. It was to put chemists in the same class as physicians, surgeons, dentists, and midwives, and it seemed to him that it would prevent any of those stores selling poisons at all. They wished to prohibit the profession of chemists being carried on by a company, whether they called themselves pharmaceutical chemists or not.

Mr. Threlfall replied that that was so.

Mr. Balfour wanted to know on what grounds they asked for such a large change as that.

Mr. Elliott said they objected to that Bill because of the invidious distinction there was between a particular profession which had a legal qualification and some other professions which also had legal qualifications.

Mr. Balfour asked if a qualified assistant was on the premises, and the company was liable in law if any mistake were made, what further protection did the public want?

Mr. Foggitt said they were entirely at the mercy of that one individual, who was really an irresponsible person.

Mr. Balfour: You think if this second Bill had chemists inserted there would then be a safeguarding of the interests of the public?

The deputation replied that that was so.

Mr. Balfour said he did not want to look at the question from the point of view of a corporation of chemists. He wanted to know whether, if chemists were inserted in that Act, all those other questions would fall to the ground; whether they would have no company selling poisons or anything but patent medicines at their counters; or making up prescriptions, unless the head of the firm had passed the chemists' examination.

Mr. Threlfall said if they took the doctors it was a case of brains and nothing else, and chemists argued that they too had to find brains for dispensing and should not be placed on a lower level than the midwife.

Mr. Balfour said if they could assure him it would be safeguarding the interests of the public, and not interfere with free trade, he would be with them.

Mr. George Ball said they were not pressing for an opinion on the second question at that moment. He proposed that they should give Mr. Balfour a little time to consider the question. What they wanted was to be treated as justly as physicians, surgeons, dentists, and midwives.

Accordingly the interview was brought to a close, with thanks to Mr. Balfour for his attention. In the course of the day Mr. Balfour informed Mr. Righton that he was prepared to block the Pharmacy Bill, and to vote for giving to chemists the privileges proposed to be given to medical men, dentists, and midwives in the Medical Profession Bill, provided the effect of the Bill is to raise the status of chemists and prevent unqualified persons dispensing and selling poisons.

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

The deputation next went to see Sir George Pilkington, the Liberal candidate, and, through Mr. Threlfall, placed their views before him.

Sir George Pilkington, in reply, said he had listened carefully to what Mr. Threlfall had said, and he had also looked into the matter for himself. A question had been put to him on the subject in a very bold way at Waterloo, on a postcard, and his answer was that he was in favour of free trade, and against the establishment of a monopoly. Since then he had looked into the matter, and his knowledge had also been further increased by what he had heard from Mr. Threlfall. He said: "I am strongly against anything which would set up a monopoly, and it seems to me that the passing of this Bill would gradually allow a limited company, under the power and influence of large capitalists, and the rapid extension of branches, to crush out the chemist, who has spent the whole of his youth in educating himself for the passing of these difficult examinations, who has established his business among a community, and who will undoubtedly lose the fruits of his life and industry. I cannot for the life of me see why all those branches—medicine, dentistry, and midwifery—of a noble profession should be included in one category, and another, not the least important branch—that of a chemist—excluded, unless it is to bolster up a lucrative monopoly."

A circular, signed by the chemist-members of the deputation, was issued on May 23, reporting the interviews, and intimating that, while Mr. Balfour hesitated, Sir George Pilkington readily grasped the position, and gave an unqualified answer to the two questions in the affirmative. The impression of the deputation was that Sir George Pilkington was the more likely candidate to give effect to the wishes of chemists in the division, and they urged pharmacists to do everything in their power to secure his return.

Colonial and Foreign News.

SPIRIT DUTY AT LAGOS.—The Board of Trade have received information from the Colonial Office to the effect that an Ordinance was passed on May 13, raising the duty on spirits imported into Lagos from 2s. to 3s. per gallon.

TAXING TRAVELLERS.—The Hon. D. A. Corinaldi is putting forward a Bill in the Legislative Council of Jamaica which purposes to compel commercial travellers doing business in the island to take out a licence at a cost of 25% a year.

DRUGGISTS' TAX IN BRAZIL.—This tax is still agitating the trade throughout Brazil, as on May 2 another meeting of druggists and perfumers was held for the purpose of protesting against what they consider the odious and oppressive features of the system adopted for the collection of the tax. After discussion, a committee was appointed to lay their complaints before the President.

UNITED STATES DENTAL DIPLOMAS IN THE NETHERLANDS.—A royal order has been issued according to which persons holding the diploma of doctor of dental medicine of Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Michigan, and the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, will in future be admitted to the examinations for dentistry in the Netherlands without undergoing there, the course of instruction required by law.

NEW YORK DRUGGISTS' HOURS.—Colonel Roosevelt Governor of New York, showed no hesitation in making up his mind when he led the Roughriders against the Spaniards in Cuba, but the Druggists' Shop-hours Bill which awaits his signature before becoming law has fixed him, and he has asked a well-known labour advocate to visit the pharmacies and drug-stores on the east side of New York to ascertain their views on the Bill. The Bill is giving the Governor loads of correspondence, and is causing high feeling in the New York drug-trade.

RETRENCHMENT IN JAMAICA.—The impoverished condition of Jamaica has led to an attack on the Medical Department, and it has been definitely agreed to abolish a number of the posts of district medical officers as they become vacant, while some of the officers will be immediately pensioned off. Several hospitals and dispensaries will also be abolished, and the total saving will be 9,378%. This all means, in effect, that the very needy will still be looked after gratuitously, but those who can pay for medical advice and medicine will get these through the usual channels.

A GLASS COMBINE.—Arrangements are almost completed, says the *Pharmaceutical Era*, for the organisation of a combination of glass-manufacturers to be known as the National Glass Company. The company will manufacture all kinds of glass bottles, druggists' ware, electrical glass goods, and fruit-jars, and will deal in druggists' sundries. The capital of the company is stated at \$12,000,000, and the combine includes twenty of the principal glassware firms in the States. Mr. C. A. Tatum, of Whitall, Tatum & Co., New York and Philadelphia, will be president, and Mr. John Whitall, of the same firm, will act as secretary. The new "trust" will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

HUNGARIAN NEWS.—The annual report of Professor Endre Högyes on the Pasteur Institute, Budapest, shows that during 1898 the number of patients treated by inoculation for the prevention of rabies was 1,937, of whom 1,007 were Hungarians and 337 persons from other countries. Professor Högyes's method of inoculation is a modification of Pasteur's own. Seven of the persons treated subsequently took hydrophobia. Since the Institute was established the total number of persons treated in it has been 10,127, and of these 76 have died of hydrophobia. —Dr. Varságh has started a new pharmaceutical paper entitled (in English) "The Newest Remedies." In Hungarian the paper will read "Ujabb gyógyszerek." It is not to be an ambitious affair, being limited to eight pages a month, which is probably enough considering the title, but, judging from the copies we have seen, it is good and up to date.

Medical Exhibition.

THE Medical, Surgical, and Hygienic Exhibition, 1899, opened on May 23 at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., and is to remain open till Friday night, May 26. It is a type of what an exhibition should be, the absence of pestering from the attendants at the stalls enabling the visitor to examine the exhibits in comfort. At the time of our visit medical men were in the ascendency, but chemists formed a good proportion of the visitors. The following are some of the goods shown, attention being confined as much as possible to the novelties:—

BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO (LIMITED), makers of liquefied sulphurous-acid gas in tins and iron bottles, have had their product favourably reported on by the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay. The report seems to be conclusive as to the germicidal action of sulphurous-acid gas on the plague bacillus under various test-conditions.

THE BELLA-WATTEE COMPANY exhibit their patent teapot, which is a simple method of preventing over-infusion of tea. The tea is enclosed in a perforated metal cage attached to a chain which runs through a hole in the lid. When the desired time of infusion has expired the cage of tea leaves is lifted into the lid of the teapot by means of the chain.

THE DOMEN BELTS COMPANY have carried their principle of "support without pressure" from various forms of abdominal belts and corsets to a stoop-cure appliance. In this case the pressure of a spring is exerted so gently that discomfort is not felt by the wearer, but ample support is given.

THE PROTENE COMPANY (LIMITED) show Protene, which is mainly powdered casein. Protene is made into a number of preparations, such as biscuits and Protene-flour, in which it is mixed with wheat-flour. A form of Protene, but without any added flour, is also made up into bread, as a substitute for gluten-bread for diabetic persons.

ANDERSONS (LIMITED) exhibit a variety of surgical rubber goods, and among them a new form of water-bed. This new-style water-bed is a combination of a water-bed and sheet; the latter, a separate part of the bed, has a funnel and tube attached, which fit in a round hole in the water-bed. The "Paralytic" water-bed is cheaper than the old style, and is calculated to last longer, as the sheet-portion, which is most liable to show the effects of wear, can be replaced as soon as signs of wear appear.

MAYER & MELTZER, among an assortment of surgical instruments exhibit two improved forms of inhalers for anaesthetics. One, a form of Clover's inhaler, is noticeable for the ease with which the interior can be cleared; and the other, Burton's chloroform-inhaler, has a glass face-piece. There is a new enema-apparatus shown, in which the bulb is placed close to the business-end of the enema, and not in the middle, as usual. Carwardine's saccharometer is a little apparatus for estimating sugar in urine, somewhat after the method of Gerrard. The amount of diluted urine used from a graduated tube to reduce a given quantity of Fehling's solution gives at once the percentage of sugar present.

G. VAN ABBOTT & SONS, practically the only makers of gluten in this country, made a good show of diabetic food. Dr. Victor Fielden's paper on gluten flour before the B.P.C. last year has made medical men more particular than formerly as to the quality of this article, and consequently rely more on Van Abbott's preparations, which headed the list in order of purity.

The noticeable thing in the exhibit of **JOHN WEISS & SON** was Déchery's automatic cautery, in which a stream of ether projected into the previously heated platinum cautery supports incandescence for as long a time as half an hour at one charging. It is only a small apparatus, the ether being contained in the handle, and which is insulated so as to protect the operator's hand from heat. This exhibit, being mainly of highly polished nickelled instruments, is a very brilliant one.

LEHMANN (LIMITED) show, among other books, five volumes of the English edition of the Lehmann "Medizinische Handatlasanten," which they are bringing out. The whole series of these medical hand-atlases will comprise

twenty-six volumes, and each book contains from 50 to 100 coloured plates. They are published at a cheap rate, and each volume covers a branch of surgery or medicine, such as skin-diseases, diseases of the larynx, and venereal diseases—the idea of the series being to provide reliable substitutes for clinical observation.

ARTHUR & CO. exhibit several interesting pharmaceutical preparations. Bromaurum and hydraurum are two of these; the former contains oxybromide of arsenic, combined with bromide of gold, and is given in neurasthenia, while the latter has, in addition, oxybromide of mercury, and is used in the treatment of severe forms of nervous diseases. A neutral lime-and-iron mixture (mist. calcis chlor. c. ferro), which keeps bright, and some very soft paper-handkerchiefs, for phthisical patients, are other specialities of this firm. There is also at this stall a new series of organic fluorine preparations, for external use in whooping-cough, rheumatism, and skin-diseases, called "Antitassin," "Fluor-Rheumin," and "Epidermin."

W. WATSON & SONS have a large static machine on the Wimshurst principle in action. It is used for therapeutic and x-ray purposes, the one shown consisting of eight 36-inch plates, giving an 8-inch spark. When used for therapeutic purposes, such as sciatica, no spark passes, and when the current is projected on the body it feels like a stream of warm water.

THE FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY are showing their face-vaporiser and coca preparations. A new article of theirs, "Boricine" powder, is for softening water. Boricine soap is a soap in which a large proportion of boricine powder is incorporated.

THE AMIRAL SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED) attract much attention with Amiral soap. Many of the visitors could hardly credit that a soap could be so medicated as to be of use in reducing corpulency. Animal gall is said to be the active principle of this soap.

THE DOWSING RADIANT HEAT COMPANY (LIMITED) have applied their method of heating by electricity to medical light and heat baths. It is similar to that used in their electric radiators, in which frosted electric lamps are fitted with carbons of high resistance so as to produce the maximum of heat. The company have establishments where the treatment is administered, and also let the apparatus out on hire.

SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY (LIMITED) exhibit some useful surgical and nursing apparatus. A nurse's basket fitted with all the nursing requirements of a district nurse, and a miniature edition of the same basket for fastening on a cycle, are cheap and good. There are also shown a variety of ambulance or accident cases from 3s. 6d. upwards, and the newest sanitary towel, called the "Blue Towel," in which a layer of sublimate wool is added.

THOMAS HOLLAND has a new instep arch sock on view. It is placed in the boot as a support in flat-foot, and does not lose its shape as the usual indiarubber pads are liable to. It is made to fit different sized boots.

"Hoffiana" is the title of a booklet which **JOHANN & LEOPOLD HOFF** distribute. It tells of the popularity of Hoff's malt-extract which appears to be a great favourite with our Royal Family, one member ordering 624 bottles in a year.

THE SANITAS COMPANY (LIMITED) have samples of their numerous disinfectants, and are freely disposing of the "Dictionary of Hygiene."

THE PHARMACIE INTERNATIONALE have a new quinine-derivative on show. The preparation is called Sanoquinol, and is made by subjecting quinine to a strong current of electricity, whereby its molecular constitution is changed. It is a yellow powder, soluble in water, with an acid reaction, but it does not give quinine reactions or respond to alkaloidal tests. It is supplied in solution and used in like manner to quinine, over which many advantages are claimed for it.

INGRAM & ROYLE (LIMITED) are reminding medical men that their specialities are Vichy, Carlsbad, and Hunyadi waters, and that they stock some hundreds of other mineral waters, and can obtain to order many more.

BAYARD, SONS & BAYARD, the makers of eugol preparations, have added to the list eugoline wound-dressing (an antiseptic ointment) and concentrated eugol (a root-dressing for dentists' use).

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO. (LIMITED) have an exhibit

of izal. Izal perles for internal antiseptis, and izal vaporised for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, are the latest.

DAVY, HILL & SON, YATES & HICKS are demonstrating the tastelessness of Esvach water, the new purgative, and show Dalmahoy's eau de menthe, another of their special preparations, and one which our grandmothers used.

MAJOR & CO. are enlarging the scope of eucryl by bringing out a toilet-soap and tooth-soap. Eucryl is also produced in hard blocks for placing in street-watering carts so as to make an antiseptic liquid for watering the streets.

HENRI NESTLÉ exhibit Nestlé's food and milk and "Viking" unsweetened milk, which they continue to push by novel advertising ideas. The latest of these takes the form of a series of coloured natural-history booklets.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSONS exhibit is very comprehensive. The newest things in aseptic hospital-furniture and surgical instruments are there. Apart from operating-instruments, we noticed a hypodermic syringe of glass, in which the piston was ground into the barrel and washers dispensed with, a set of lotion-bowls with edges of a distinguishing colour, a double-stream glass vaginal tube, and a tiny sphymograph, as being articles chemists are called on to supply.

CADBURY BROTHERS are preaching the doctrine of pure cocoa and chocolate to medical men, emphasising the unmixt nature of their products.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co. have a busy time receiving medical men and introducing their numerous products. They are explaining the way their aseptic ergot is tested. It appears that the crude ergot is given to fowls, and the time it takes to produce gangrene in the cocks' combs noted, then from the weight of the fowl and the weight of the ergot administered in a large number of trials the standardisation is effected. Eufomol is a modification of enthymlol, from which it differs in containing formaldehyde. They also make nuclein solution containing 5 per cent. of nucleic acid, and in two varieties, for oral and hypodermic use, as a blood-germicide in tubercular diseases.

All that is representative of "pure" pharmacy is, as might be expected, shown by W. MARTINDALE. Among the later pharmaceutical products are colchicine-salicylate capsules (containing $\frac{250}{100}$ gr. of colchicine), erythrol-nitrate tablets (free from danger), alpha and beta eucaine and holocaine hydrochlorides (which have each special anæsthetic functions), granular effervescent piperazine with phenocoll (a sedative antiarthritic), and codeine with apomorphine pastilles (an acid cough-pastille). We noticed also a dainty little urinetest case. It is in the form of a compact mahogany cabinet, containing every requirement for the qualitative and quantitative examination of urine, and yet only measures 6 by 2½ by 4 inches. The case and several of the pieces of apparatus it contains were designed by Dr. Harrison Martindale, and although it is so small it is not a toy, but constitutes a really workable method of urine-analysis.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & Co. (LIMITED) punctuate the progress of pharmacy by bringing out new palatinoids. They have no fewer than twenty-four different palatinoids of animal substances, and among the palatinoids of liquids are calling special attention to those containing creosote. The creosote is exceptionally pure, and can be administered for long periods without causing irritation or nausea. Ergole is a trustworthy preparation of ergot which medical men find acceptable, in view of the fact that B.P. fluid extract is so prepared that most of its volatile active principles are lost. They firm have brought out a new hypodermic case, in which it is claimed that the good points of all hypodermic syringes are combined, and a new all-metal syringe, which can readily be rendered aseptic, and stands a good deal of rough usage without ill-effect.

COOPER & Co. have a most interesting exhibit. There are the oxycarbonated mineral waters in attractive syphons with porcelain-lined and silver-plated heads. The advantages of oxygen in counteracting the depressing tendency of carbonic-acid gas is becoming more recognised. Oxycarbonated fluid magnesia is a preparation possessing advantages over the old-fashioned kind. It is put up in good bottles, is not subject to deterioration, and is medicinally effectual—properties which should soon make it a popular article with the trade and the public.

AÉRATORS (LIMITED) are kept busy showing medical men how to make sparkling waters with sparklets.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY (LIMITED) have samples of all their products on show.

FAIRCHILD BROTHERS & FOSTER have a big exhibit of their digestive products. Panopepton, the liquid combination of beef and bread, has been improved in flavour, which we imagined was not possible. The nurses who came to this stall all seemed to recognise the "Zymine" peptonising-tubes as old friends. Some new uses for the powders in sick-room cookery are brought under notice in the revised book of recipes.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED) are explaining how their beef-extract can be distinguished from all others.

NELSON, DALE & Co. (LIMITED) are giving away tasting samples of "Hi-pi" mutton-essence. "Hi-pi" is the New Zealand native word for sheep.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (LIMITED) have added ten varieties of glycerole of malt in the short time since we noticed the introduction of this preparation. They are all palatable. Among other exhibitors are J. F. MACFARLAN & Co., who showed chiefly antiseptics and anæsthetics; and BOVRIL (LIMITED), BRAND & Co. (LIMITED), and F. BENOIST, who are showing their specialities for invalids.

Westminster Wisdom.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S BILLS.

No date has been fixed by the Lord Chancellor for the second reading of either of his Bills, and now that the last stage of the Parliamentary Session has been reached, and with a possibility of a dissolution next year, there can be no serious intention of getting them through. They were probably killed by the *C. & D.* circular.

THE FLASH-POINT.

It is reported that the Government proposes to introduce a Bill in which the present regulations as to sale and storage of petroleum with a flash-point under 73° F. will be maintained, but less stringent regulations of a similar character will be applied to petroleum having a flash-point of between 73° and 85°.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS BILL.

On the report stage in the House of Commons Sir Charles Cameron will again attempt to establish the Standing Committee of Reference which was rejected in the Grand Committee. An attempt will also be made to render assistants liable for infringement of the Act committed in defiance of the employers' instructions. Mr. Kearley will again try to give Courts power to order that after a second offence notifications of convictions may be affixed to the premises of the offender. It is understood that Mr. Long will make no attempt to reverse the judgment of the Committee on the clause providing that invoices shall have the effect of warranties.

Business Changes.

MR. G. S. BOUTALL has taken over the business of Mr. W. S. Beal, chemist, at 59 Southgate Road, Islington, N.

MR. F. W. M. BENNETT, chemist and druggist, recently an assistant with Messrs Shield, Mill & Jack, of Arbroath, has started business on his own account in that town.

THE business of Mr. M. H. Griffith, chemist, 38 The Strand, Exmouth, has been purchased by Messrs. Holman, Ham & Co., of Exeter and Heavitree.

MR. A. A. ADAM, chemist and druggist, Alyth, has removed from Commercial Street to 9 Airlic Street. A dark-room for the use of amateur photographers has been fitted up.

Legal Reports.

Chemical Inventor's Claim.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, on May 18 and 19, Edward Packard & Co. (Limited), chemical-manufacturers, Bramford and Ipswich, claimed 3,000*l.* damages from Mr. Thos. Geo. Webb, a glass-manufacturer, Manchester. Mr. Fletcher Moulton, in opening the plaintiffs' case, said the defendant claimed to be the inventor and owner of a patent (2,343 of 1891) for the manufacture of sulphuric acid by concentration. In October and November, 1896, he represented to the plaintiffs that he had erected installations of his process, worked by water-gas, at Halle and in Paris, and that at another factory it was working satisfactorily. He said it was capable of producing 4 or 5 tons a day, and that the cost of labour, &c., would not exceed 5*s.* per ton, and breakages 1*s.* per ton. Plaintiffs said all these representations were false; the installation was incapable of producing the quantity and quality of the acid, and the cost of labour and breakages amounted to 16*s.* 3*d.* and 4*s.* per ton respectively. They (plaintiffs), relying on defendant's representations, entered into an agreement for the erection of apparatus capable of producing 5 tons of acid of 1,840 sp. gr., or 4 tons of 1,845 sp. gr., per day of twenty-four hours. Previously they informed the defendant that their object in purchasing his installation was to enable them to carry out a contract, for which they contemplated tendering, for the supply of 55 tons per week for acid of 1,845 sp. gr. at 63*s.* per ton. Relying on defendant's representations they signed a contract with the New Explosives Company to supply not exceeding 50 tons per week, at 63*s.* per ton, for the whole of 1897 and 1898. The defendant erected a double installation in plaintiffs' works which was totally incapable of producing the prescribed quantity or quality of the acid, and which, in fact, could not produce more than 2 tons 13 cwt 1 qr. 4 lbs. of impure acid of 1,843 sp. gr. a day. The defence was a denial of all the points of claim, and a counterclaim for goods delivered, &c., amounting to 2,771 15*s.*

After hearing technical evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs, a consultation took place, as a result of which the Judge directed a further test (under the supervision of experts) at Mr. Webb's expense, the experts to report to his Lordship, who at the adjourned hearing will hear counsel and decide.

The Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine.

IN the Chancery Division on May 18, before Mr. Justice Stirling, Mr. Buckley, Q.C., appeared in support of a petition asking the approval of the Court to certain alterations in the memorandum of association. Counsel stated that Lord Iveagh had recently given a quarter of a million to endow research as distinguished from treatment. The Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine was a company formed in 1891 to carry on this study in conjunction with other objects. Lord Iveagh thought this would be a suitable institution to which to give this large sum, but on looking into the objects of the Institute it was found that, while running to a great extent upon the lines which Lord Iveagh desired in other respects, these were wider than the present conditions allowed. Negotiations took place with the view of seeing what could be done, and certain alterations in the memorandum of association had been suggested which it was thought would meet Lord Iveagh's wishes. Mr. Justice Stirling went into the details of the proposed scheme at some length, but came to the conclusion that as matters then stood he could not deal finally with it. Ultimately the petition stood over until next sittings to see what course was best to pursue.

The Jamaica Tariff Question.

A 100*l.* FINE IMPOSED.

ON April 28, Sir Fielding Clarke, Chief Justice of Jamaica, gave judgment at Kingstown in the Customs case *Queen v. Magous* (J. M. Crosswell & Co.), in which the defendant, Mr. Eugene Magous, a chemist and druggist, trading as above at Kingstown, was charged with importing and

entering absolute alcohol as tincture of saffron. The evidence was reported in the *C. & D.* of May 13 page 774. His Honour, in giving judgment for the Crown, discussed several legal points arising from the evidence. First, as to alcohol being a drug, the defence having said that as a drug alcohol should be admitted at the drug-rate—12½ per cent. *ad val.*—and not at so much (12*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.*) per proof gallon, Sir Fielding Clarke said that when drugs were placed in the free list by the law of 1892 (previous to which drugs, as unenumerated goods, paid 12½ per cent. *ad val.* under a law of 1867) the exemption did not include alcohol. This was clear from the fact that in the law of 1894 a duty of 12*s.* 6*d.* per proof gallon was imposed upon alcohol, *inter alia*, "in lieu of the duty now payable." He therefore held that alcohol is not, for Customs purposes, a drug. The second point to which he addressed himself was, Is absolute alcohol included in "alcohol" of the Customs laws? He decided in the affirmative, because he could not think that the Legislature in taxing alcohol meant to exclude alcohol in its most undiluted forms; at any rate, absolute alcohol seemed to him to come within the words "and other spirits." The third point was the main question, Was the liquid imported tincture of saffron? Here he reviewed the definition of a tincture, and accepted the evidence of Mr. Watts, the Government analyst, that the liquid contained, as judged by the colorimetric test, a thousandth to a ten-thousandth part of the saffron required by the Pharmacopœia. Nevertheless, it might be a tincture, but the defendant's order to the London firm who supplied the goods was "twenty 5-lb. bottles tincture of crocus absolute alcohol as usual." His Honour remarked that defendant said that meant 2 oz. of saffron to the gallon of absolute alcohol; but there was to be got over the discrepancy between that statement and the amount of saffron found in the liquid by Mr. Watts, and he was satisfied by the evidence that for Customs purposes the liquid was absolute alcohol, and not a pharmacopœial drug. Accordingly he found that the defendant had committed the offence charged by the information. As to the question of the duty payable upon absolute alcohol, his Honour reviewed the several laws upon the subject, and came to the conclusion that absolute alcohol is included in "other distilled spirits" in the law of 1893, so that it is subject to a duty of 16*s.* per proof gallon. He concluded by ordering defendant to pay the penalty prescribed by section 39 of Law 18 of 1887—viz., 100*l.*—and, after some argument, agreed that no costs should be awarded.

Messrs. Crosswell & Co., acting on advice of counsel, have decided to appeal against the decision.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

LIME-JUICE.

AT Edinburgh Police Court on May 19, Lewis Dimarco was charged with selling as lime-juice a mixture which Mr. Falconer King, city analyst, said consisted of water, sugar, and acid, possibly a small quantity of lime-juice to give it flavour. In the analyst's opinion the article was not lime-juice, which should be a solution of citric acid in water with a certain amount of potash and vegetable matter. The acid in the sample was more in the nature of tartaric acid. Sheriff Maconochie said he did not think the case had been made out. In the first place the inspector was told, "This is what we sell for lime-juice," which he considered was tantamount to an admission by the seller that it was not pure lime-juice. He found the charge not proven.

LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR.

AT Sittingbourne Petty Sessions on May 15, William Gibbs Gordelier, chemist, Sittingbourne, was summoned for selling liniment of camphor which was deficient in camphor to the extent of 34 per cent. Evidence of purchase having been given and of a former purchase in January, when the sample was found to be of full strength, an assistant named Pell, who sold the liniment to the inspector, stated that about Christmas, 1898, he made up 2 gals. of liniment of camphor by heating flowers of camphor and olive oil in the proportion of 1 oz. of camphor to 4 oz. of oil. On January 16 a sample of that preparation was sold to the

police and proved to be pure. The second sample, sold on April 24, came from the same bulk. He had since looked at the liniment, and found a small deposit of camphor at the bottom. This led him to suppose that the oil had not been sufficiently heated, consequently the camphor had not dissolved. He was confident that the correct quantities had been used.

The Chairman said the Bench felt that there was not the slightest intention on the part of the defendant to defraud, but they did not think they could pass over the case without a fine, although they were of opinion that anyone caught in a careless act as in this case was not guilty of a crime. A nominal fine of 1s., with 11s. costs, was imposed.

MILK OF SULPHUR.

At Leeds Police Court on May 17, Thos. Sawyers and John Tarley, drysalters, were summoned for selling milk of sulphur which was certified by the public analyst to be adulterated with 62 per cent. of lime. The defence was that the sulphur was sold in exactly the same condition as it was received from a wholesale druggist. Defendants were each fined 10s., and were advised to obtain a warranty with their goods in future.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

THE Kippax Co-operative Society was summoned at Leeds Police Court on May 17 for selling sweet nitre which was 1.06 per cent. deficient in nitrous ether. In reply to the Bench, the manager of the society stated that the drug had been in stock for three months. Two pounds was purchased at one time, and the spirit was kept in 4-oz. bottles. The manager was advised to buy in smaller quantities, and the case was dismissed on payment of costs.

County Court Case.

THE WIFE RESPONSIBLE.

At the Malton County Court on May 17, before Judge Raikes, John Spanton, chemist, Norton, sued G. W. Richardson and wife, of York, for 13l. for goods supplied, &c. Mrs. Richardson had guaranteed the payment of her husband's debt to plaintiff, and his Honour found for plaintiff for 13l. 16s. Leave to appeal was given.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re WILLIAM JAMES DANIEL, 147 and 149 Cannon Street, Middlesborough, Chemist and Druggist.

At the Stockton-on-Tees County Court last week the public examination of this debtor was concluded.

Re WILLIAM S. ADAMSON, High Street, Burford, Oxford, Chemist.

THE Official Receiver for the Oxford district has given notice that all creditors of the above estate wishing to prove their claims must do so at once.

Re ALBERT C. RIDING, High Street, Docking, Norfolk, Chemist.

THE Norwich Official Receiver has given notice that creditors of the above estate wishing to receive a dividend must send in their proofs at once.

Re WALTER BEAUMONT, trading as Jonas Beaumont, 149 Pellon Lane, Halifax, Manufacturing Chemist.

THE Official Receiver for the Halifax district has given notice that a dividend of 6½d. in the pound will be paid at his office to all creditors who have proved against the above estate. This is the first and final dividend.

Re HARRY M. GELDART, 44 Adelaide Terrace, Blackburn, Manager of a Chemical-manufacturing Company.

THE Preston Official Receiver has given notice that a first and final dividend of 3s. 8½d. in the pound will be paid at his office to all creditors who have proved against the above estate.

Re FRANCIS ROBBINS, Cambridge House, Queen Street, Shrewsbury, Cattle-spice Manufacturer.

A FIRST and final dividend of 7s. 2½d. in the pound has been declared by the Shrewsbury Official Receiver in respect of this estate, and the same is payable to all creditors who have proved their debts, at the office of the Official Receiver, Shrewsbury.

Re RALPH LEE BLISS, White Lion Street, Norwich, Accountant.

At the public examination of this debtor, held at Norwich on May 17 the liabilities were stated at 253l. 11s. 5d., and deficiency 258l. 14s. 5d. In answer to the Official Receiver debtor said that originally he was brought up as a chemist. He carried on business as a baking-powder manufacturer in Norwich, in partnership with another gentleman until 1883, when the partnership was dissolved. At that time debtor was solvent, being worth 25l. He then went into the café business, and subsequently became an accountant, and afterwards an auctioneer. None of his ventures appear to have been successful, and after a lengthy hearing the examination was closed.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Heald, W., and Hopwood, J., under the style of the Fairfield Street Nitrous Oxide Company, Manchester, manufacturers of nitrous oxide gas and dental engineers.

Long, F. W. D., and Jackson, B. F. F., under the style of Long & Jackson, Spital Square, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., and Stoney Lane, Houndsditch, E.C., practising as physicians and surgeons.

McCauley, E. R. F., and Burns, R., under the style of Baines & McCauley, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W., nurses and proprietresses of nursing homes and institutes.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Fletcher, William John Harvey, Uttoxeter, physician and surgeon.

ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

Hughes, David, Holywell, in the County of Flint, chemist and confectioner.

ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Pooley, William (trading as the National Blue Ribbon Brewery), Grays, Thurrock, Essex, temperance-beverage manufacturer — discharge suspended for two years, ending April 23, 1901.

Summerhill, Thomas Henry, Rhyl, surgeon — discharge granted conditionally.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Mowat, John Hogg, 350n Duke Street, Glasgow, chemist. Election of trustee and commissioners, Faculty Hall, Glasgow, May 31, at 12. Claims by September 19. Agent, J. Jeffrey Hunter, Glasgow, solicitor.

AMONG the exports from Alexandretta during 1898 were 23 tons of scammony-root (1897, 14 tons), opium 6,720 lbs. (1897, 13,440 lbs.), liquorice-root 237,280 cwt. (1897, 144,140 cwt.), gum arabic 4,260 cwt. (1897, 4,880 cwt.), galls and yellow berries 11,460 cwt. (1897, 15,000 cwt.).

"I FIND your 'Pharmaceutical Formulas' of very great use. It has rendered useless my accumulation of recipes which I had been piling up for years. It is difficult to imagine any work more complete or better fulfilling its purpose."—J. E. Jones (Mafeking, Cape Colony)

New Companies & Company News

KONA CAMERA SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Charles Phillips for the acquisition of the exclusive interest in a patent taken out by him in connection with cameras. Registered office, 19 Temple Street, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM FOOD-SUPPLY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by George Turley and George Turley, jun., at 59 Edgbaston Street, Birmingham, as "The Birmingham Food-supply Company," and to manufacture, sell, and deal in gravy-salt, table-salt, soup-powders, baking-powder, &c.

W. GLENDENNING & SONS (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of wine, spirit, ale, and porter merchants, and manufacturers of mineral and aerated waters and beef-and-malt wine carried on by Wm. Glendenning, Wm. G. Glendenning, and Geo. H. Glendenning, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, as "The Glendenning & Sons." The first directors are the said three vendors. Qualification, 2,500*l.* Remuneration, as the company may decide.

ARTISTIC DENTAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of dentists, dental operators and mechanics, dental surgeons, importers, and exporters of dental machinery and apparatus, chemists, druggists, and dealers in dental metals, artificial teeth, &c. The first subscribers are:—R. G. Smith, dentist, Mrs. Young, and Isaac Young, dental mechanic, all of 30 North Parade, Halifax; W. W. Burrell, dental mechanic, and Mrs. Burrell, 28 North Parade, Halifax; M. Ringrose, Halifax, herbalist; J. H. Pembleton, Chesterfield, dental mechanic. Registered office, 29 Little Horton Lane, Bradford.

FLEXOID SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,000 preference). Objects: To acquire patents relating to the manufacture of Flexoid, to adopt an agreement with John E. Thornton, and to carry on the business of analytical, pharmaceutical, photographic, or manufacturing chemists. The first subscribers are John E. Thornton, manufacturer, and Mrs. Edith M. Thornton, Rokeby, Altrincham; O. F. S. Rothwell, Manchester, technical chemist; R. Higham and A. M. Higham, Manchester, solicitors; S. Forrad, Manchester, clerk; C. T. Whittle, Manchester, cashier. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, Worsley Mills, Worsley Street, Hulme, Manchester.

PATENT PLATELESS PAINLESS DENTAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on as "The Patent Plateless Painless Dental Company," by A. Callender, at 31 and 33 Market Street, Nottingham, and to manufacture, sell, and deal in artificial teeth, chemicals, tooth-powders, mouth-washes, dental instruments, &c. The first subscribers are:—F. Bone, 31 Market Street, Nottingham, dentist; E. K. Bellamy, 42 Coburg Street, Leeds, dentist; P. L. Callender, dental student, and Mrs. Callender, 31 Market Street, Nottingham; J. E. Callender, 10 Raskin Avenue, Hull, gentleman; G. Shaw, Nottingham, clerk; G. Richards, 3 Lower Talbot Street, Nottingham, dentist.

GIBBONS, BATES & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Walter Gibbons for the acquisition of the business of "T. G. Gibbons & Son," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, analysts, drysalter, experts in artificial teeth, oil and colour men, patent-medicine and proprietary-article manufacturers and vendors, &c. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—Walter Gibbons, 41 Market Street, Manchester, pharmaceutical chemist; John Bates, 4 King Street, Manchester, chemist; W. R. Black, 7 Carlton Terrace, York, pharmaceutical chemist; T. Woodruff, 43 Lapwing Lane, Withington, pharmaceutical chemist; W. Woodruff, 45 Station Road, Cheadle Hulme, chemist; H. T. Nicholson, Market Street, Manchester, C.A.; Israel Ward, Woodfield, New Moston, leather-manufacturer. The first directors are Walter Gibbons and John Bates. Remuneration, as the company may decide.

FULLERS' EARTH COMPANY.—At a sale of shares at Redhill, on May 18, 1*l.* preference shares in this company were sold at 18*s.* and 1*l.* ordinary shares at 8*s.* 2*d.* each.

CASH SUPPLY STORES (LIMITED).—This company, trading at Halifax as chemists and druggists, has paid a dividend of 6 per cent. out of the past year's profits, carrying 600*l.* forward. At the general meeting, held last week, Messrs. G. Buckley and G. Charnock were re-elected directors.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS (LIMITED).—We noted the registration of this company last week. A circular has since been issued by the firm stating that their business has been converted into a limited-liability company for family reasons only, and that it is not intended to offer any shares for subscription. The business will be under the same direction as heretofore.

QUININE BITTERS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors in their eleventh annual report state that owing to the depression of trade throughout the Principality during the first six months of the financial year they were unable to declare an interim dividend, but through the increased sales during the last six months they were able to recommend a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. The net profit for the year ending March 31, 1899, amounted to 41*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* The retiring director is Mr. G. R. Barclay, who offers himself for re-election.

BRUNNER, MOND & Co. (LIMITED).—The report for the past year states the profits as 363,623*l.* It is proposed to pay for the year a dividend of 30 per cent., against 25 per cent. in the previous year, and to carry forward 111,224*l.*, compared with 81,012*l.* a year ago. It is proposed to divide the fully-paid shares into ten shares of 1*l.* each, and the shares with 3*l.* 10*s.* paid it is proposed to divide into ten of 7*s.* paid. It is explained in the report that this is in deference to the wishes of a considerable number of shareholders, the directors expressing the belief that shares of a lower denomination will be more marketable and less liable to undue fluctuation.

CASTNER-KELLNER ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).—The report for the period ended March 31 states that the works, consisting of four installations of 1,000 h.p. each, are now fully at work, and the plant and process are working satisfactorily. The total outlay on freehold land, buildings, plant, and railways has been 292,818*l.* Only one installation has been running for the whole year, one for nine months, a third for six months, and the last installation was only fully completed just before the expiration of the year. A net profit of 29,554*l.* is shown, which with 8,677*l.* brought forward from last year enables the directors to pay 8 per cent. dividend, and to appropriate 2,784*l.* in writing off preliminary expenses and 5,000*l.* for depreciation, carrying forward 5,341*l.*

Trade-Marks Applied for.

Anyone who objects to the registration of a trade-mark must address the Comptroller-General, Patent Office, Chancery Lane, W.C., within a month of the date of publication. When "no claim" is mentioned in the subjoined abstracts, this implies "no claim for the exclusive use of the word" in inverted commas.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 17, 1899.)

"BITUMARC"; "CARBITRUM": for chemicals. F. Bowden, Cardiff. 219,205; 221,503.

"CARBERZONE"; "PYNERZONE": for disinfectants. J. H. Hope, Leicester. 215,851; 215,853.

"HUSKOLEIN" (no claim for "Husk"); for a veterinary preparation. Day & Sons, Crewe. 216,509.

"SOLOID": for chemicals. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C. 219,716.

Picture of girl in Grecian costume plucking a flower; for chemical substances. Erasmie Company (Limited), Warrington. 222,065; 222,066.

- "**UROTROPINE**" (no claim for "Uro"); for chemicals. E. Schering, Berlin. 215,652.
- "**EXEMOL**"; for chemicals. W. Forbes, Forest Gate, E. 217,114.
- "**AMMONINE**" (no claim for "Ammoni"); for a medicine. Wynne Tighe & Sons, Exeter. 218,122.
- Device (the essential particular), being oval label with portrait of lady; for an ointment. F. S. Turner, Cardiff. 220,462.
- Picture of spurs; for chemicals. H. E. Spurr, Huddersfield. 220,764.
- Written signature (essential particular); for a medicinal preparation. M. Ringrose, Halifax. 221,116.
- Device and facsimile signature (the essential particulars), being a round label with portrait of a lady; for an ointment. M. A. Dodd, Liverpool. 221,435.
- "**ZOLIO**"; for a skin-lotion. Mack & Co., Manchester. 221,441.
- "**VISTIK**"; for a paste. H. V. Dodd, Stamford Hill, N. 221,036.
- "**KAROID**"; for a meat-extract. H. J. Dunn, Twickenham. 221,227.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. BOWLER BROTHERS, Empress Works, 39 and 41 Village Street, Liverpool, have purchased the rights of Woodcock's Ammonia Foam Company (Limited), and will in future carry on the manufacture of that firm's specialities at the Empress Works.

MESSRS. IDRIS & CO. (LIMITED) have just opened a Glasgow dépôt at Peel Lane, Partick, from which they will supply their Royal Table-waters in syphons by their own van in the city and suburbs. Mr. Charles Beckett, of 4 Maxwell Street, Partick, is the agent.

FOR greater convenience and the better working of their business generally, Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs (Limited) are removing their offices and showrooms on May 29 to their works, on and after which date they will be glad to have all communications addressed to them at the City Soapworks, 105 and 107 High Street, Wapping.

PERFUME-POWDER.—Messrs. Aitken & Son, Mitcham, are putting up in 6d. packets an "Oriental Perfume Powder," which they recommend as a disinfectant and perfume for sick-rooms. It is used by pinching some of it into a cone and lighting the top, when an aromatic odour, in which sandalwood predominates, is diffused in the room.

"MERCK'S DIGEST" No. 4 is devoted to tannoform, a combination of tannin and formaldehyde, which is a reddish powder and insoluble in water. As a dusting-powder in place of iodoform, and for many surgical purposes, it appears to be useful. Dispensers may obtain copies of the *Digest* from the London office, E. Merck, 18 Jewry Street, E.C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE.—Messrs. Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C., have produced a new edition of their photographic price-list. It contains retail prices only, an accompanying sheet showing the discounts allowed to dealers; the list can therefore be freely shown to customers. The catalogue is sent to all chemists who apply for it.

EFFERVESCENT TABLOIDS.—In addition to the tabloids of mineral-water salts, to which we called attention a fortnight since, Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. produce the B.P. granular effervescent preparations and some other remedies in the same form. Each tabloid of the B.P. preparations contains exactly a drachm, and thus represents more accurately than a teaspoon the dose required. They are excellent preparations, neatly put up, and likely to become a popular method of administering medicaments in effervescing draughts. We observe that during June, July, August, and September the firm will close their London offices, Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., warehouses, and wharf at 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

ALUMINIUM SAFETY RESPIRATOR.—Messrs. Wallach Brothers, 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C., have introduced an oro-nasal respirator, especially for use in occupations wherein the atmosphere to be breathed by the operatives is charged with dangerous material. The respirator is simple in construction, being made of two moulded plates of aluminium, which are perforated and fit the one upon the other, with a layer of cotton-wool between. The cotton is the only filtering and protective material employed, and we question if there is a better, especially as a fresh piece can be put in daily, or every few hours if need be. Messrs. Wallach Brothers inform us that the respirator has been received with approval by H.M.'s inspectors of factories, and drug-grinders and chemical-manufacturers. We presume, therefore, that these approvers have assured themselves that the respirator is durable as well as effective, but the well-known tendency of aluminium to oxidation when touched with corrosive-sublimatic solution will render the respirator useless to grinders of that chemical.

Marriages.

KIRBY—HOPPER.—At St. James's, Grimsby, on May 18, by the Rev. G. Upcher, F. Kirby, chemist, Grimsby, to Edith, daughter of Mr. G. Hopper.

TAYLOR—WILKINSON.—At St. Stephen's Church, Townhead, Rochdale, last week, John Taylor, chemist and druggist, Rochdale, to Eva, daughter of Mr. W. Wilkinson, Rochdale.

Deaths.

AKHURST.—On May 11, Mr. William Edward Akhurst, Walworth, chemist and druggist. Aged 55.

DONINGTON.—At Spalding, Lincs, Emma Hepzbibah Donington, widow of Mr. Robert Donington, chemist and druggist, Spalding. Aged 63.

HARRISON.—On May 19, at Loughton, Essex, Mr. John Harrison, chemist and druggist. Aged 60. The deceased gentleman, who was held in high esteem, had been in business in High Road, Loughton, for many years.

LITCHFIELD.—At Stone, on May 17, Mr. William Litchfield, chemist and druggist. Aged 88. The late Mr. Litchfield carried on business in Loughton, for upward of forty years, and was one of the oldest chemists in North Staffordshire. He retired from active business some years ago. Deceased took no part in public affairs, but was much esteemed in the district for many deeds of unostentatious charity.

ROBERTSON.—On May 9, Mr. John Robertson, Camberwell, S.E., chemist and druggist. Aged 38.

ROOKLEDGE.—On May 7, Mr. John Rookledge, Easingwold, Yorks, chemist and druggist. Aged 70.

SIMPSON.—At Alloa, on May 19, Mr. Alexander Simpson, chemist and druggist. Aged 50. Mr. Simpson served his apprenticeship in his native town of Huntly, afterwards proceeding to Glasgow. Having qualified, he had experience in Dublin, but returned to Glasgow, where he established a business in Paisley Road, which he carried on for some years. Mr. Simpson opened in Alloa about twelve years ago, where he had a successful and extensive business. He leaves a widow and two children.

WILLIAMS.—At Colwyn Bay, on May 16, Mr. Thomas Williams, chemist and druggist, Bronzeville, Llandudno. Aged 74. Mr. Williams was born at Denbigh, and migrated to Llandudno in 1854, where he carried on a successful business for over forty years. Not long after his arrival in Llandudno—which was not then the great health and pleasure resort which it now is—Mr. Williams published a "Visitors' Handbook," with historical notices of the neighborhood, the literary portion of which was written by the late Rev. R. Parry ("Gwalchmai"), the well-known Welsh bard. A second and larger edition was published in 1864, and this publication, now out of print, has formed the basis of all other guides subsequently published. The late Mr. Williams took a keen interest in the development of the town, and at his death was chairman of the pier-directors. He was a Liberal and a Congregationalist.

First Impressions of Pharmacy.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following letters, which we publish to remind our fellow-chemists of that same stage in their own career of self-confidence and blissful ignorance which, if it could only last, would convert wisdom into merely painful folly:—

Letter from Walter Spoffin to his Mother.

MY DEAR MOTHER,—I have been here now for more than a month, and I have come to the conclusion that the profession of a chemist is not so difficult to learn after all. I think it is a great pity for me to stay here as an apprentice for four years. I think if I were to begin to study in earnest for my Minor in about six months, and then go to other places to get some experience, I should be doing much better. I know you and father think that because I failed three times before passing my Preliminary that the Minor will be difficult for me. But you must remember that I did not care for the subjects I then had to study, and I am sure I shall find chemistry, botany, and materia medica much easier. I have spoken to Mr. Standish, the assistant, about it, and although he says it took him nearly a year to pass his Minor, he says I take to the business so wonderfully, that he thinks I could do it easily in three months.

You would hardly believe how much we chemists have to know in order to conduct our profession, and how much the customers are in our hands. If an old woman buys flannel at a draper's, she knows as much about it as the assistant; but if she buys tincture of rhubarb at a chemist's, all she knows is that the chemist goes to a bottle labelled "tr. rhei co." (short for tinctus rheus compositus. Medical Latin is very different to the classical Latin required for the Preliminary). This may be what the old woman wants, or it may be some deadly poison, but she can only know it is wrong by the taste, which, of course, would not be much use to her after she had taken it. This will show you the great responsibility which rests upon us chemists.

Some drugs are very deadly. A day or two after I came here I was looking at a bottle labelled "Liq. Ammon. Fort.," which means "Water of ammonia, strong." Mr. Standish said, "Mind what you're doing with that; its eight-eighth ammonia." I did not know what he meant, but I was not going to let him know that, so I said, "Ah, yes; eight-eighth ammonia," and took a sniff. For some minutes fire seemed to run through my head, and I lost my breath. The ammonia was concentrated eight hundred and eighty times!

We have the finest collection of original recipes in the country. I can send you a prescription for almost any complaint. If any of you are taken ill, just let me know, and I will send a suitable one at once. Some of them might be useful to Dr. Bindloss; when he calls next to see the baby you might ask him about it. I send him one as a sample:—

OINTMENT FOR CANKER OF THE EAR.

R (Take thou of—)

Aloes barb. ...	...	...	...	lb. 12½
Saponis communis ...	...	...	...	lb. 4½
Pot. carb. ...	...	...	...	5 18
Ol. anisi ...	...	...	...	3 vi.
Aq. ...	...	...	...	3 20

Mix secundum artem.

(Signed)

WALTER SPOFFIN,
Prelim. M.P.S. Eng.

I am sure Dr. Bindloss will be pleased to get this prescription, and it will show him how I am getting on.

Mr. Standish is an awfully jolly fellow. I was telling him about Aunt Martha being a Christian scientist, and he says he believes in it himself. He told me I ought to warn Aunt Martha against having the "absent treatment." I asked him why, so he told me. He said, at another "crib" where he was, a friend of his, who was a C.S., came in early one morning to buy a box of seidlitz powders. Mr. Standish told him it was not necessary for him to actually take the powders; he could get just the same effect without. "You pay me 2s." (the price of the box of powders), said Mr. S.;

"go home, and fancy you have taken one, and I will give you the 'absent treatment.'" The gentleman paid the 2s. and went home. About two hours afterwards, a boy rushed into the shop and said, "My father says you are to stop the 'treatment' at once; he wants to get to business." Mr. Standish had gone out to get a shave, and it was some little time before he returned. He had so concentrated his mind on the "treatment" that he could not stop it at once. The gentleman was very ill and threatened Mr. S. with heavy damages. Don't forget to tell Aunt Martha this, as it may help her to remember me at Christmas.

You might ask father if he thinks he could manage to shorten my apprenticeship. I shall have learnt all I can here long before the time is up. I was talking to William (the shop-boy) about it the other day, and he agrees with me that four years is much too long.

Your loving son,
WALTER.

P.S.—I find that the prescription I sent for Dr. Bindloss is a veterinary one. It is not for "Canker of the Ear" either, but is meant for a horse-ball. But it will do to show the doctor how I am getting on.

Letter from Mrs. Spoffin to her son Walter.

MY DEAR WALTER,—I was glad to receive your very interesting letter. It has given us all great pleasure to learn how well you are getting on. I always thought, dear Walter, that you would do well if you got to a profession you liked. But, my dear Walter, what you say about the drugs gives me much uneasiness: I shudder to think of you amongst all those deadly poisons! I know how fond you always were of tasting things, and what if you should taste some poisonous drug!

Your father wished you to enter the Army, but I thought the more peaceful avocation of a chemist would be more free from danger; but, perhaps, after all, you would have been safer in the Army.

You must take great, great care of yourself, Walter. Should you feel at all unwell, speak to Mr. Galen at once; and should you, in the pride of your heart, be tempted to prepare a bottle of medicine for yourself, you must, under no circumstances, take it. Throw it away ere it be too late.

I showed your prescription to Dr. Bindloss. He did not seem altogether quite pleased. "The young rascal," he said; "if we had him here, I'd make him take his own bolus." I hope the recipe was quite proper, Walter.

Your Aunt Martha says that Mr. Standish must be one of those agnostic unbelievers, and I myself fear that his moral character is not, perhaps, what it might be. But still you must mix up with the world sooner or later.

Remember, Walter, to be truthful, diligent, and honourable in all your dealings; avoid bad companions, and especially avoid getting damp feet.

Your loving
MOTHER.

P.S.—Let me know if Mrs. Galen sees that your socks are properly darned, and your underclothing repaired. Mr. Galen promised your father that she would do this.

How I Passed the Minor.

HAVING sent a certificate to the Registrar to prove that I had reached the years of discretion, accompanied by five guineas to ensure a friendly reception, I in due course arrived at Duke Street Lane, Edinburgh, where I saw the familiar chalk-marking on the wall, "Chemists' slaughter-house," and "Mangling done here."

I got through the first day safely, but my progress was speedily stopped on the second day, as I got no further than pharmacy, my first subject, and this accounts for my second acquaintance with the Beard at the April meeting.

In the forenoon I was referred to practical chemistry under Mr. Jack, and that gentleman sent me to take the sp. gr. of a liquid. I was next told to estimate a solution of pot. carb. volumetrically, and was supplied with a small bottle in which to weigh the solutions. On handing in my report I was informed that my result was a little high. I was next given a salt which in a few minutes I "spotted" in

my preliminary testing, and after confirming my test: I wrote a short report on what I had done. The substance proved to be zinc oxalate. My next salt was barium phosphate, and this ended the forenoon's work. The volumetric estimations given the day I was there were chiefly iron, potassium bromide, nitric acid, and potassium carbonate. At the last examination I was allowed to measure my solution for the estimation with a pipette, but this time the custom seemed to be to weigh the liquid. Some can idates had solutions to "spot," such as potassium bromide and ammonium chloride, while such substances as zinc, magnesium and manganese oxalates, calcium fluoride, arsenic sulphide, copper oxalate, and ferrocyanide were given.

In the afternoon I was sent to practical pharmacy under Mr. Mabon, and had the following paper:—

1. Make a solution containing 0.25 per cent. of arsenious acid. Dissolve in potassium carbonate. Send 4 oz.
2. Quininae sulphatis ... gr. i.
Bismuthi subnitrat... gr. ij.
Pepsini ... gr. j.
Strychnin. hydrochlor. ... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Ft. pil. Mitte xxiv. Varnish.
3. Acetanilid. ... gr. iij.
Mitte vj. In cachets.
4. Ext. opii ... gr. ss.
Ol. theobrom. ... q.s. ut ft. suppos.
Mitte vj.
5. Send a blister the size of a penny.

I jogged along easily, finishing in good time. My work turned out well, and entirely to my examiner's satisfaction.

Some candidates had phosphorus pills, others glycerin suppositories, while some had cod-oil emulsion containing phosphorated oil, and pills containing Chian turpentine, which, of course, had to be made. Plaster-spreading also received a due share of attention.

On the second day thirteen of us were seated on the fanking form awaiting the roll-call of the Chairman. I was sent to Mr. Lunan, who in a very nice way gave me a prescription, and asked me to read it to him. I did so, and was then asked if there was anything unusual about it. After translating some others, and detecting an over dose of hydrocyanic acid, I was asked the dose of zinc, sulph., scilla, opium, tr. opii, ext. and liq. ext. elaterin., elaterium, liq. trinitrin, strychn., liq. strychn., arsenic., liq. arsenicalis, tr. chlorof. et morph. co. The catch-questions were: Doses of liq. belladonna, ext. and iodine. On replying there was no dose given in the B.P., I was asked the dose of tr. iodi. I was then handed a sheet of paper, and sent to sit at a table and translate the following into full Latin:—

1. Make a blister for the right ear.
2. Make a pill containing $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of strychnine hydrochloride. Send 100. Label, one to be taken after breakfast, dinner, and supper.

I had also a simple mixture.

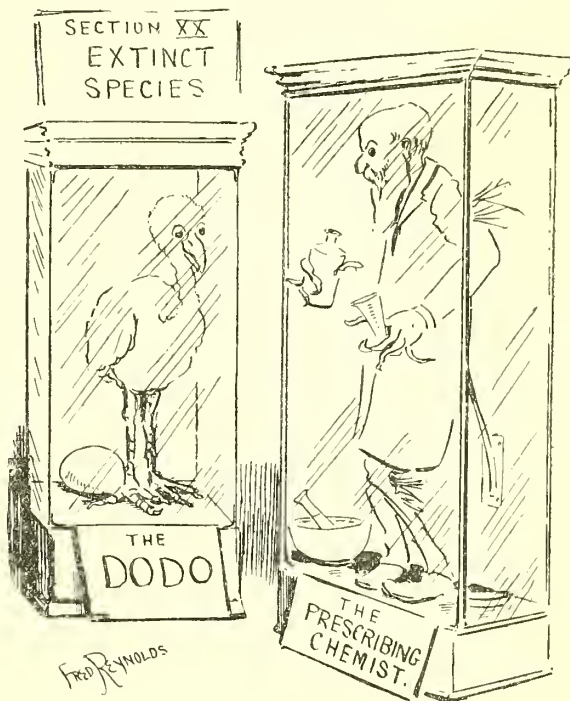
Professor Balfour next took me in botany. I got two microscope-slides, which I recognised all right—one being a T.S. monocot. root and the other a leaf-bud. I was shown the yew, and was asked what it was. Then, what are assimilation, respiration, and transpiration. He next wanted a complete account of fertilisation, which I was unable to give to his satisfaction, as he seemed to expect an intimate knowledge. Fruits were then discussed, and the contrivances for the dissemination of seed. I was shown a fresh specimen of aconite. How did I know it? Then digitalis and valerian. I failed to recognise the last one, but recognised the dried specimen at once, which seemed to emphasise the examiner's strong point—go in largely for practical work, and do not cram it from books. I went to my seat, conscious of having done badly in this subject; but when I proceeded to chemistry, under Dr. Dobbin, I cheered up a bit. He asked all about the manufacture of sulphuric acid. What was left after roasting the iron pyrites? What was done after that? Where was the copper extracted? and what was done with the residue? He wanted to know all about the Glover's and Gay-Lussac's towers, the concen-

tration of the weak-chamber acid, the purification and concentration of the acid, and the kind of vessels it is done in. What are the sources of magnesium? Dolomite, what is it? Magnesium bromide, where found? Explain the manufacture of magnesium from dolomite. Do you know of any other method of preparing the metal? Electrolysis: name some metals manufactured in this manner; and so on, until he seemed to think I was "a fit and proper person" to be passed on to the next subject, which was pharmacy. Mr. Davidson started off with What is distillation? Do you know any B.P. substances prepared in this way? How is spt. ammon. aromat. prepared, and what is formed? Give me an account of the manufacture of spt. æth. nit. What is its strength? Are any other substances than ethyl nitrite formed? Strength of spt. ætheris and spt. chloroformi. How is ext. cinch. liq. prepared? How is it standardised? Strength of alkaloids, strength of tr. nuc. vom., liq. ext. and ext., strength of ext. opii, ext. opii liq., and so on. What is sublimation? Name some B.P. substances prepared in this way. How is sulphur sublimated? How is precipitated sulphur prepared? Why not precipitate with sulphuric acid instead of hydrochloric? I told him you would get the Food and Drugs Inspector on your track on account of the calcium sulphate present. Is there any chemical difference between the two sulphurs? This hard nut disposed of I was sent to my seat again; then to materia medica, under Mr. Mabon, who showed me gum benzoin. What was got from it, and how? Catechu, how prepared? What are got from galls, cocculus indicus, and oak-bark? I was then shown aconite-root, belladonna-root, and malefern rhizome, with a few more specimens, each with appropriate questions.

Mr. Walter Hills, the President of the Society, was there that day, and it was he whom the singular Mr. Hill introduced me to so felicitously that Mr. Hill's congratulations seemed almost superfluous.

BAG. (235/24)

The Vision of Sir James.



SIR J. CRICHTON BROWNE said he was sanguine enough to hope that those halcyon days might be reached when the prescribing chemist and the dispensing doctor would become as extinct as the dodo. (C. & D. May 20, p. 797.)

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Election Reflections.

THE result of the Council election last week was not much of a surprise on the whole. There is a solid phalanx of conservative voters in the Society which can always be relied upon to maintain in fair condition the status quo. T

machine works without much intelligence; but it is generally faithful to those whose names have grown familiar. Very rare have been the occasions when it has demanded somebody's head, and certainly the defeat of Mr. Bottle on this occasion cannot be taken to indicate dissatisfaction with any particular line of policy. Nor is it conceivable that he has been rejected for any personal reason. What the voting showed—if it showed anything—was that the mass of the members saw no reason for a change, but that a sufficient number of them to turn the scale were subject to the influence of the halfpenny post. The circular on behalf of Messrs. Carteighe, Harrison, Park, and Young, and the one which Mr. Harrington issued on his own behalf, seem to have brought votes; Mr. Glyn-Jones had strong trade support, and his return was generally anticipated; this left Messrs. Bottle and Southall to compete for the seventh place, and accidental circumstances may have accounted for the fifty more votes given to the Birmingham representative. If Mr. Bottle had made a speech somewhere within the past month, or had otherwise advertised himself, the result might have been different. The Council has been so unanimous of late years that we cannot differentiate the merits of its individual constituents. We do not know who are the men who do the Council's thinking, who initiate its actions, nor who, if any, exercise a restraining influence. Under the present system of legislating in accordance with the noisiest demands, which Mr. Rymer Young has indicated is the present working policy, experience does not seem to be a qualification of any intrinsic value. If it were, no one on the Council could have competed with Alexander Bottle. He was first put on the Council in 1858. There was no contested election that year, a condition of affairs that often happened in old times. In such circumstances the Council of the day nominated the coadjutors necessary to make up its complement if there were any vacancies. It is fair to say, however, that the failure to ensure contested elections was a matter of no small regret, if not to the Council generally, at all events to Jacob Bell, who feared, above all things, the stagnation of universal approval, and would hardly have welcomed the unanimity which now passes for loyalty. Jacob Bell was President of the Society when Mr. Bottle joined it, and among his other colleagues were J. T. Davenport, Henry Deane, George Edwards, Daniel Bell Hanbury, Thomas N. R. Morson, George W. Sandford, Peter Squire, and George Waugh (of London), with Dr. Edwards (of Liverpool), John F. Macfarlan (of Edinburgh), and Thomas Standing (of Manchester)—all names more or less familiar to this generation. Mr. Bottle has not only been a member of the Council for over forty years, but has also filled the office of Vice-President for seven years—three years under Mr. T. H. Hills, and four years during Mr. Carteighe's presidency. He joined the Pharmaceutical Society in 1842, and we cannot help regretting the breaking of this last link with the men who revolutionised British pharmacy in the first half of this century.

Dispensing for the Dispensing Chemist.

FURTHER correspondence in the *British Medical Journal* regarding dispensing by doctors brings out some substantial difficulties which must be overcome before this practice, so general in England and Wales, but much less common in the rest of the United Kingdom, is superseded by prescriptions written by the medical practitioner, to be dispensed by the pharmacist, and paid for to the latter by the patient.

Medical correspondents set forth these difficulties amongst others: first, that their patients expect to get medicine along with advice, the former being to them the material part of the medical service; second, that to stop dispensing means to relinquish a substantial part of the income actually derived from medicine furnished; and, third, writing prescriptions means that some patients would make one prescription suffice, when they would otherwise pay several visits. These difficulties are, of course, urged by family or general practitioners, for no consulting physician dispenses medicines. The difficulties are serious, and merit careful consideration by every English chemist and druggist who has a desire to obtain a larger share in the dispensing of physic; for if English medical practitioners should ever, as a body, give up dispensing there must be give and take on both sides. The agitation which Mr. Glyn-Jones is so ardently pressing is good in its way, but it only professes to remedy an evil which can be remedied without effecting the end which pharmacists and enlightened physicians desire—viz, better relations between the two bodies. We may fairly look to other sections of the kingdom, where prescription-writing by doctors and dispensing by chemists and druggists are general, in order to see how this condition has been brought about, and how it satisfies prescriber, dispenser, and patient. In Scotland fifty years ago the system of medical treatment was exactly the same as in England to-day. Almost every general practitioner had his own dispensary (in many cases open shops), and to day probably not more than 15 per cent. of the practitioners, including those in the West of Scotland, who retain the open-shop method, do their own dispensing. This condition was brought about gradually; that is to say, in some cases the practitioners gave up dispensing completely by arrangement with a chemist, either having the medicine charged to them or allowing the patients to pay the chemist for it. Other practitioners have never actually ceased to dispense, but as new patients came they would give them prescriptions, this dual method being a concession to the argument used by English practitioners that patients expect to get their medicines from the doctor. A third class of practitioners is formed of the young men, and we may safely say that during the past five-and-twenty years it has in Scotland been the rule for any young doctor starting in a district to seek the co-operation of the chemists of the neighbourhood, but generally one, to whom his patients would go for their physic paying the chemist for it. It should not be supposed that dispensing by doctors does not exist in Scotland. On the contrary, every doctor does a little in emergencies, or in special cases where the patient does not wish the fact of his trouble to go further, and doctors in remote rural districts necessarily do their own dispensing; but it is done by themselves, the "doctor's dispenser" being unknown. Occasionally it happens that a young doctor starting practice and, doubtful of making both ends meet, does his own dispensing, but it is the few who continue this after a competency is ensured. How has this happy condition of things been brought about? Here are patients who willingly pay the doctor his fee and the chemist for the physic, yet on the southern side of the Border where we have, or are supposed to have, less economical people to deal with, doctors stick to the physic, and it is said that the people will not pay both doctor and chemist. It was done in Scotland by give and take—the doctors gave prescriptions and took commission on them from the chemists. We do not say that the taking of commission is or ever was universal, but that, in the first instance, medical men were recouped for loss of dispensing by a *quid pro quo* from the chemists who took it over, and that this consideration established the custom. This may be a shocking

revelation to make, but it was a bit of business which broke down the practice of generations and has made the Scotch dispensing chemist an actuality. It works well: poor patients are cared for, yet club practice is not nearly so common as in England, and the prescribing chemist is comparatively rare, although the Apothecaries Act does not extend to Scotland, and the chemist is as free legally to diagnose disease and prescribe for it as the medical man is. The chemist there finds it better to tell people to go to the doctor. As a rule he gets the prescription to dispense if the case is one for physic. The net result is that there are few pharmacies in Scotland in which fewer than thirty prescriptions a week are dispensed, and we should say that one in every ten does about a hundred a week. The English system is a woeful contrast. "How many prescriptions do you dispense a week?" we recently asked a good pharmacist from the cotton-district. "Prescriptions in a week!" he replied. "Why, I scarcely see one a fortnight." This is disastrous to pharmaceutical progress; it almost makes the case for "dispensing for the dispensing chemist" look hopeless. We do not want to advocate the secret-commission system, nor is this necessary. But it is pretty certain that the only way to break down the existing unsatisfactory arrangement is for pharmacists to convince doctors that there need be no immediate loss, but that it will be to their great ultimate advantage, to devote themselves wholly to diagnosis and prescribing.

Dear Citric Acid.

Now that the consuming-season is upon us buyers of citric acid realise that they were true prophets who predicted the advance in the price. As far back as February we called attention to the main fact that raw materials were so difficult to get that makers of the acid were not in a position to dictate terms or make contracts far ahead. Substantially the same position prevails to-day, but it has become much aggravated. The waiting-game has been played by acid-manufacturers and juice-merchants, and the latter have not come off second best. American and British buyers of juice have held the view all this year that the merchants would give way as the consuming-season approached. Exactly the opposite has happened. When we commented upon the matter in February, concentrated lemon-juice stood at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pipe, c. and f., and to-day 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ is a genuine quotation, although, we understand, business has been done in Messina at a shade under that figure. Our Messina correspondent, who is well placed for knowing the condition of affairs there, and who is as unbiassed as it is possible for one on the spot to be, has written to us since our last issue, stating that the enhanced values are not the result of speculation, but are due rather to the actual requirements of manufacturers, which always tend to raise prices. In support of this statement he informs us that British makers have been making heavy purchases on that market, as on May 15 the s.s. *Howick* left Messina for London with 70 pipes of citrate of lime and 355 pipes of lemon-juice. This shows that acid-makers have delayed purchasing until the last moment, and that the waiting-game has come to an end. It was these purchases which determined the makers to add 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound to their price for citric acid a fortnight since, but even at the higher price they are still unwilling sellers. This puts a totally different complexion upon the cause of the advance in the concentrated-juice market. Here it has been generally attributed to speculation in Sicily, and it was hoped that relief would come when stocks accumulated to unbearable point; but some well-informed dealers here have known all

along that if there is Sicilian speculation it is based on the fact that supplies are short. The only compensation for short supplies is higher prices, which will tend to decrease the consumption to a proportionate extent. It will have been noticed from our New York cablegram of last week that the American acid-makers raised their price to 41c. per lb., so that the position corresponds to that here. As to the future we may say that in Messina it is anticipated there will be a further sensible increase in values of raw materials as soon as the American buyers appear on the market, which will not be long, for the hand-to-month policy that is possible in the early part of the year is impracticable when the warm weather comes on. The most assuring factor in the whole matter is that if the Sicilian holders push their tactics too far they will lose all they have gained. Citric acid is not an indispensable commodity; we can get along without it for almost everything except effervescing and other citrates, in which the consumption is large, but still only a fraction of the production. Tartaric acid is almost as good for aerated beverages and fruit-syrups, and there is no doubt that manufacturers of these will buy tartaric acid at 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. in preference to citric at 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, but there are many acid-substitutes of a partly mineral, partly organic nature which are efficient for their purpose, and of which the consumption increases as soon as citric acid goes beyond a certain figure. It may, therefore, be confidently anticipated that if citric materials become so dear as to make citric acid 50 per cent. higher than tartaric, the consumption of the former will be reduced to the winter condition, and the stringency in the supplies will be relieved by the usual natural process; but, whatever may happen now, purchasers of granular effervescent preparations may reckon upon having to pay for them 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. more this summer than last year.

COAXING THE CANDIDATES.

The Southport chemists did not greatly improve the case which they laid before the rival candidates at the Parliamentary election now pending in their division by taking a solicitor with them to act as their spokesman. The legal gentleman's acquaintance with the Pharmacy Act was obviously superficial, and his replies to the Conservative candidate's inquiries were neither accurate nor satisfactory. It was no doubt wise on the part of the Southport chemists to seize the opportunity of educating whoever may become their representative, but the actual course they have taken of strongly recommending one of the candidates because he acceded to their propositions more readily than the other was hardly prudent. It is pretty certain that if Mr. Balfour should be elected his sympathies will not be very strong on behalf of the chemists' case against the Lord Chancellor's Bills. In any future interview with contending candidates we would suggest that it would be wiser for the chemists to do their own interviewing, and, having arrived at the opinions of the prospective M.P.s, to report these as concisely and accurately as possible, and to leave electors to make their choice, influenced only by the facts reported.

THE PIPER WHO IS PAID.

We do not expect the organ of the Pharmaceutical Society to take a rational and unprejudiced view of the Society's financial condition, because that "organ's" share in the disaster has been somewhat large. The notion that the drug-trade exists for the Pharmaceutical Society distorts the official vision. No matter how extravagant the Society may be it is regarded as quite the correct thing when it finds itself short of money to turn on the examination-fee tap provided by the "wretched Poisons Act." We have contended that this is unjust because the examinations have

always yielded the Society a handsome profit. As to the *Journal*, we note that in 1889 it yielded a profit of 118*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* (without paying postage), but since then there have been annual deficits amounting in the aggregate to 13,074*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, apart from postage, which brings the amount well over 20,000*l.* That is plain truth.

WHO PAYS THE PIPER?

In 1868, when the Society had no statutory public duties to perform, the expenditure under all headings was 3,344*l.*, and the invested funds amounted to 7,490*l.* The immediate effect of the Pharmacy Act was to throw into the Society's exchequer sums largely in excess of current expenditure, so that within twenty years the accumulated funds were increased to over 30,000*l.*, while the annual expenditure had increased to 16,868*l.*, or, less examination-expenses, to 13,559*l.* In face of these facts it is mere audacity to assert that the examinations have not paid for the administration of the Pharmacy Act all along and provided the Society with investments which, if conserved, would have tided it over all its financial difficulties. But the investments were wantonly converted into unremunerative and chargeable property, so that it became necessary to get funds, which were obtained by increasing the Minor examination fee from 3*l.* 3*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*, and, when the Society in 1897 again became financially distressed, it sought and obtained sanction to increase the fee to 10*l.* 10*s.* The revenue from examination and registration fees in 1888 was 6,396*l.*, and in 1898, 9,694*l.*, but the expenditure has not increased proportionately. The Society's organ states that 1,062*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* of the Society's private income and 840*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* from the "accumulated funds" were available last year for general charges incidental to the Society's work—that is, less than a fourth of the total, which our contemporary reckons at 8,022*l.* In that reckoning the School (928*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*) and the 1898 Act (215*l.*) are included; but these are the Society's own concerns, and have nothing whatever to do with the administration of the Pharmacy Act of 1868. It is ridiculous to pretend that the administration of the Act can cost the Society 3,000*l.* beyond the examination and legal expenses. A mere fraction of the time of the Council and Executive officers of the Society is taken up by Pharmacy Act business, and two-thirds of the Society's house-accommodation is devoted to its own affairs. But charging even half of these general expenses to the Society the account works out as follows:—

	£
Half of 8,022 <i>l.</i>	4,011
Society's private expenditure ...	4,077
	8,088
Society's private income ...	5,139
Deficit	£2,949

Therefore we were well within the mark when we said that the Society's income is more than 2,000*l.* short of its expenditure.

"ACCUMULATED FUNDS."

The item of 840*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* which figures in the Society's accounts this year for the first time as "accumulated funds" deserves a word of comment. There are no realisable "accumulated funds" except the Paddington ground-rents and bricks and mortar, none of which were realised in 1898. "Accumulated funds" in the accounts simply means a deficit, to meet which the Society's bankers have advanced money—that is, 840*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* beyond the 1,500*l.* which the Society has had on loan for some time. The bankers know what they are doing, however, because after August, 1900, the 10*l.* 10*s.* Minor fee will quickly wipe out these annual deficits and leave the Bloomsbury people plenty of money to play with.

DRIPPING FROM THE DINNER.

[The *C. & D.* report of Sir J. Crichton Browne's speech last week made him refer to "Cook's trip" instead of to "Cook's dripping."]

When Crichton Browne in genial speech

From point to point was skipping,

A *C.D.* man got "out of reach,"

And mixed up "trip" with dripping."

"The doctor as a perquisite," the courtly knight deplored,

"Thrown in with physic anyhow, like dripping to the cook,
Is a most degrading practice"; and the audience fairly roared

With the laughter that they left off when he scarified our book.

"MEDICAL REFORM."

The *Medical Times* has had the courage to reprint *Truth's* article on dispensing by medical men, adding the following comments:—

We cannot agree as to the probability of mistakes by doctors' dispensers being at all frequent. Mistakes are not likely to be so carefully graduated that symptoms of poisoning will be veiled to all but the professional eye; and, in the event of the faintest suspicion, the relatives of a patient could have the remaining portion of the medicine supplied analytically examined. We should like to know how it would be possible to ascertain who does the dispensing in a doctor's private apartments. The doctor is responsible for its accuracy, and pays the penalty for any mistake, whether his own or that of an employé. But what folly to strain at this trivial point of doctors' dispensers, when thousands of gallons of medicines containing deadly poisons are distributed broadcast to all who care to buy them, to be dispensed at their uneducated whim. That thousands are poisoned by patent and other medicines, self-administered, is patent to all. It is only when doctors begin to call attention to the latter "camel," that certain trade interests begin to strain violently at the "gnat" of medical dispensing.

Our contemporary also devotes two pages to notes under "Medical Reform," on a correspondent's letter calling attention to the fact that the assistants in Parke's drug-stores are not allowed to prescribe. The *Medical Times* expresses much sympathy for the chemist, questioning if "there is any business which offers a much less enticing prospect of future success," and it takes the difficulty of making a living by pure pharmacy to be the reason for counter-prescribing; but our contemporary has simply invented the idea that the modern chemist claims the right to prescribe because he is the successor of the apothecary of bygone days. What the chemist claims is that his pharmaceutical qualification shall not deprive him of the right possessed by every human being to give assistance and relief to those who ask him for it, and it is not likely that he will abrogate that right while medical men act as dispersers. The *Medical Times* points out that "the work of the general practitioner is only rendered possible by the fact that he sees the patient each time that medicine is required. If he is to act as a consultant at an eighteenpenny fee—a fair average one for the sort of practice we have in mind—he may as well retire to the workhouse at once." This is a stock argument the fallacy of which has been disproved by practice, as we elsewhere point out in this issue. It is also a weak thing for medical men to say that they can only get a living by doing what they have not been trained to do—viz., dispense medicines, in which they are no more competent than the chemist is by training to diagnose and treat disease.

THE S.C.I. AT NEWCASTLE.

The committee of the Newcastle Section of the Society of Chemical Industry has almost completed the arrangements for the annual meeting which is to be held there on July 12 to 14 under the presidency of Mr. George Beilby. The general meeting will be held in the chemical theatre of the Durham College of Science at 10.30 A.M. on July 12, and after it the college buildings will be inspected, and luncheon

will be served in the Grand Assembly Rooms at 130. The Lord Mayor is expected to give a garden-party in the afternoon, and Mr. F. Stirling Newall, J.P., Chairman of the local Section, is to issue invitations for a reception and *conversatione* in the evening. On the following day there will be excursions down the river (to engineering and shipbuilding works), and visits to fourteen different kinds of works, from which the members may make a selection. The annual dinner will be held in the evening. Part of the Friday will be devoted to a visit to Craggside, where Lord Armstrong will entertain the members to luncheon, after which the train-trip will be continued to Chollerford, where the Roman station will be visited. If sufficient members remain in Newcastle on Saturday, Durham will be visited. It is a tempting programme, and the meeting ought to be a record one.

SASSIETY OF CHOMICAL INDUSTRY.

The mock journal of the above-mentioned Society, which we reported last week to have been published for the first time when the New York Section of the S.C.I. met to dine on May 2, appears to have narrowly escaped producing an international complication. Reading between the lines of the minutes of the Council of the Society printed in the number, it appears that the New York Section have long felt that *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* should not be alone with its "Special Issue for the United States" (we throw in Canada and the West Indian Islands). Accordingly the members appealed to the Council in London to authorise the venture. At a meeting held on February 23, President George Beilby in the chair (and in a truly Scotch non-committal frame of mind), Mr. Thomas Tyrer stated that he had strictly confidential communications from New York to the effect that the New York Section was to rebel, become a parent Society, and regard the little things at home as its offspring. He was against this special issue, especially as the Summer Number of the *C. & D.* would shed its lustre over the whole world as well as the American Continent. Such, we feel, were his thoughts, if not his exact words. After an interchange of opinions between the editor (Mr. Watson Smith) and Mr. Tyrer, the meeting gave the necessary "permission, expressly emphasising that the parent Society, not knowing anything about humour, should leave everything to the Section, the members pledging themselves to laugh at every joke printed in the journal at least one week after reading the same." So it happens that we get this special issue of the *Journal of the Sassiety of Chomical Industry: An Unbroken Record for all Interested in the Manufacture of Chomicals*. It consists of sixteen pages reading-matter and four pages advertisements (ideal proportions for rival journals), half of the advertisements being "packing" of the Chicago stockyards type. We mentioned the original papers last week. The poetry is on a much higher level, if not so strong, and begins with the song of the tapeworm:—

Oh, I am a jolly tapeworm,
And live in a gallant man,
Who labours day and night for me
As hard as ever he can.

It is a song which Mr. Allen did not sing. There are also "A Golden Lesson in Chemistry," a "Song of the Soda Fountaineer," and the "Song of the Quinine Pill," which in an ingenious way gives the uninitiated the true American pronunciation thereof:—

I am a merry little pill,
I'm bulging with qui-nine;
Oh, for a cold that's got a hold
I make a swift bee-line.

Besides the poetical contributions, the *Journal* contains many jokes (labelled so as to be distinguishable to touch); but as we are not anxious to secure priority over the Council in regard to such matters we in the meantime leave these toxins in their incubating-chamber.

Personalities.

MR. E. ALFRED WEBB (Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb) has returned to business completely restored to health.

DR. DE LESSING, a well-known New York chemist, who is specially interested in chemical perfumery and essential oils, is now in London.

DR. S. G. CONNOR, of Soho Square, W., a son of the late Dr. S. Connor, J.P. (of S. Connor & Sons, chemists, Newry), has been elected chairman of the Westminster Board of Guardians.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, F.C.S., of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, was one of the victims in the Reading Railroad wreck at Exeter, Pennsylvania, but we are glad to hear that he is making a rapid recovery, and that his wounds are healing nicely. We are sure that British pharmacists who know the professor, and they are many, will join with us in wishing him a complete recovery.

MR. WILLIAM N. WARREN, general manager of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s business at Detroit, has arrived in London on a business visit. Mr. William B. Kaufman, of the Import Department of the same firm in New York, accompanied Mr. Warren in the s.s. *St. Paul*. Letters may be addressed to them at the Hotel Cecil, or c/o Messrs. Clarke & Smith, 40 Eastcheap, E.C., who act as their buying-agents in London.

WE now complete our portraits of the new honorary members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, elected this month, with that of Dr. Maxime Cornu, the "Professeur-Administrateur" of the Museum of Natural



History, Paris. M. Cornu is a member of a family of distinguished scientists, and his brother, M. M. A. Cornu, of the Institute of France, Professor of Experimental Physics in the Ecole Polytechnique of Paris, is to receive the honorary degree of D.Sc. at Cambridge University on the occasion of Sir G. G. Stokes's jubilee celebrations next month, when M. Cornu will be one of the representatives of the French Academy of Sciences.

AN influential committee of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement has been formed for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to W. Bro. Robert Clay Sudlow, P.G. Standard Br., in recognition of his services to the cause of Freemasonry in general, and with especial reference to the work done by him in connection with the Emulation Lodge of Improvement. The committee is an exceptional one, and very hearty support is given to the movement. Mr. Clay Sudlow is general manager to Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Reviews.

The Flora of Kent, by FREDERICK JANSON HANBURY, F.L.S., and EDWARD SHEARBURN MARSHALL, M.A., F.L.S., has just been published. It is an octavo volume of 528 pages, with two maps of the county, and is the condensation of a marvellous amount of work. We shall deal with the subject of the volume in an early review.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S "Break-up of China" is to some extent a disappointing work. When the author went out, commissioned by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, to examine on the spot the conditions and prospects of business in and with the Chinese Empire, we expected to find in his report a vigorously-drawn picture of the actual circumstances under which trade is carried on there, with some record of the history and some anticipation as to the development of British trade in China. We certainly did not expect that a politician of such pronounced views as Lord Charles Beresford would have shut out altogether from his consideration the present difficult aspect of international affairs in the far East. Nor could he possibly have dealt fairly with the traders' difficulties without probing the present state of unrest and, in some quarters, of alarm; but "The Break-up of China" is a political book, and nothing besides. The author constantly alludes to his exclusively "Commercial Mission," and describes receptions and prints memorials from various Chambers of Commerce. But there are only excuses for interviews with Viceroy and Ministers, and for the advocacy of an energetic policy on the part of the British Government. How British merchants came to acquire 64 per cent. of the external trade of China is not so much as hinted at; nor are we introduced throughout the 500 pages of the work to any individual engaged in trade in the Empire. The army, the navy, forts, and arsenals attracted most of the attention that Lord Charles Beresford could spare during his three months' scamper through the great coast cities of China. He occasionally visits a mine, and comments on railways and waterways. He was evidently provided with abundant facilities for seeing everything, and his descriptions and conclusions are given in terse and convincing style. He strongly advocates the policy of the "open door" as against that of "spheres of influence," and we gather that what he would like best of all would be the active interposition of Great Britain in China on the model of her action in Egypt. It was to press forward some such policy as this, we believe, that Lord Charles Beresford was commissioned by the Associated Chambers of Commerce: and in his report the Chambers have got what they wanted powerfully expressed. But the course recommended by Lord Charles Beresford is a tremendous enterprise, and it is one that might not benefit the commercial community in China so greatly after all.

Animal Simples, Approved for Modern Uses of Cure By W. T. FERNIE, M.D. Bristol: John Wright & Co. 6s.

DR. FERNIE was hardly likely, after compiling his interesting "Manual of Herbal Simples," to refrain from producing a companion treatise out of the equally rich field of the history of medicinal substances derived from the animal kingdom. We are all familiar with the formulæ in old dispensaries, competing among themselves in nauseating details of the employment of animals and their excrements as remedies. And our pharmacists to this day testify, but principally in name only, to the old faith in many such products, such as, for example, spirit of hartshorn, oil of swallows, and powdered crabs' eyes. Dr. Fernie does not make very abundant use of the old Pharmacopœias. He collects his legends from all sorts of sources—classical, poetical, and traditional, as well as medical. Exactly what he means by the latter part of the title of his book, "Approved for Modern Uses of Cure," we do not know. He can hardly mean that he approves professionally of all the remedies he has collected, which range from the oil of a dead man's skull for epilepsy, to riding children on the backs of bears as a prophylactic against whooping-cough. Indeed, the attraction of his book lies largely in the fact that he has brought together with catholic generosity the lore and the legends of the past without too much insistence on the possible usefulness of such information to present-day readers. We quote a few items:—

Even so recently as in the year 1852 among the select drugs on the shelves of a pharmaceutical chemist at Leamington was to be seen a bottle labelled in the ordinary way with the words, "Moss from a dead man's skull."

A peculiar sanctity is attached in Ireland to the blood of the Keoghs. At Dublin the blood of a Keogh is frequently put curatively into the molar of a sufferer from toothache.

There was a young woman named Margery,
Whose head was a perfect menagerie;
When they told her to wash,
She only said "Bosh!"
I shall use some unguentum hydrargyri."

The grease of a bear, said Dr. Salmon in the seventeenth century, cures baldness, but often used makes the hair white. It is excellent against gout, swellings, and contracted sinews. Bear's hair burnt to ashes and mixed with the grease is admirable against the falling-off of the human hair.

Every page of Dr. Fernie's book is readable, though a large part of it is of very questionable value from the point of view of therapeutical instruction.

Practical Methods of Urine-analysis. Written by a chemist and druggist for chemists and druggists. Published at the Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. Price, 1s. 6d.; post free, 1s. 8d.

THIS little work should find a place in every pharmacist's library, the information contained being of a nature frequently required. Bacteriology and chemical analysis require too much time and care for the busy physician. For such work the pharmacist should be his handy man. Urine-analysis is the most frequent requirement in a medical practice, and every pharmacist should be fully qualified to do work of this kind. Unfortunately the majority of pharmacists have but a hazy notion of the proper course to pursue when a sample is presented for examination. For the benefit of such the above little treatise is prepared. Its chief merit is that it is written by a dispensing chemist for dispensing chemists. It begins by describing the composition of normal urine, the quantity excreted daily, how it becomes abnormal, and its physical characteristics under various conditions. It then proceeds to describe the physical tests, and qualitative chemical examination. Different tests for such abnormal constituents as albumen and sugar (so important to those suffering from Bright's disease or diabetes) are demonstrated in a clear and homely manner, the aim of the writer having been to show those with general chemical knowledge how they may become confident workers in this special branch of chemical analysis. The latter part of the book is devoted to the quantitative analysis of the abnormal constituents of urine—albumen and sugar; and the normal—urea, uric acid, phosphates, chlorides, and sulphates—with notes on polariscopic and spectroscopic methods. Descriptions and illustrations of apparatus, formulæ for test solutions and standard solutions are given, and although the book is not super-scientific, it is an epitome of exactness and precision.—*Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Otto of Roses.

By E. J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C.

IT has recently been stated that certain Bulgarian rose-growers have recognised the value of guaiacum-wood oil (so-called champaca-wood oil) as an adulterant of otto of rose. I have not been able to find much information in regard to this oil, but have recently examined eight samples from different packages of a consignment of otto of rose, of which seven gave results which agree closely with what is known of it. The congealing-points were in all cases within the usual limits of normal rose oil—from 19° to 22°—and the optical rotation was quite normal. The sp. gr. however, varied from 0.880 to 0.895. The stearoptene is of a beautifully crystalline character, not closely resembling that of pure rose oil in appearance; it melts at 33°–34°, but gives an acetyl number, indicating the presence of a solid alcohol. I had not sufficient of the oil to examine the stearoptene of each in this way, but it is probable that each contained this solid alcoholic constituent, and provided one can separate about 2 grammes of stearoptene the presence of this body, which is indicative of the presence of guaiacum-wood oil, may be detected with certainty.

"The Art of Dispensing."

Notes and Criticisms.

By R. H. PARKER, F.C.S.

Salicylate of Sodium and Alkalies undergo considerable change on keeping:—

Sodii salicylat.	...	...	...	5ij.
Potas. bicarb.	...	...	...	5ij.
Aquam dest. ad	...	...	...	5vj.

Under most favourable conditions this mixture immediately forms a very pale straw-coloured solution, which, after several days, begins to darken and gradually becomes blackish-brown, at the same time depositing a black precipitate. The change is less rapid in proportion to the purity of the salicylate and the freedom of the bicarbonate from carbonate. The bicarbonate should be first dissolved in the whole of the water and the salicylate added afterwards. With impure salicylate the change is much more rapid; but the purest "artificial" salicylate stands the test almost, if not quite, as well as that prepared with "natural" salicylate. The coloration is still further postponed by using distilled water containing carbonic acid in solution ("aerated potash-water" might be used, making allowance for the potash it contains). The use of chloroform-water or the addition of alcohol makes little or no difference, but a small quantity of formalin keeps the solution colourless.

Sodii salicylat. (natural)	...	...	...	5ij.
Spt. ammon. co.	...	...	...	5iv.
Spt. chlorof.	...	...	...	5ij.
Tr. nucis vom.	...	...	...	5j.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	5vj.

This mixture changes still more rapidly, for in a few hours it is deep-orange colour, and next day it is greatly intensified, finally becoming deep blackish-brown.

Apropos of the bromide and nux mixture, page 132, note the following:—

Sodii bromid.	...	...	...	5iv.
Ammon. carb.	...	...	...	5j.
Tr. chlorof. co.	...	...	...	5ij.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	5viij.

In a few hours this mixture becomes colourless, and throws down a considerable brown precipitate. If the bromide be omitted the same change takes place, but the brown compound remains in solution instead of being precipitated. The change is due to the action of the ammon. carb. on the eosineal-colouring of the tr. chlorof. co. This may be observed by tinting some water with tr. cocei, and adding either ammon. carb. or liq. ammoniæ.

Bismuth Subnitrate and a Bicarbonate (page 154).—In mixing these there is no immediate effervescence; the reaction takes place slowly, more so with some samples of subnitrate than with others. Bicarbonate of potash acts more rapidly than bicarbonate of soda. Combinations of this kind occasionally burst the bottle. It is a question of time, temperature, quantity of ingredients, and strength of bottle as to whether an explosion will result.

Potas. bicarb.	...	...	...	5ij.
Bismuth. subnit.	...	...	...	5ij.
Aquam dest. ad	...	...	...	5vj.

On one occasion, probably on a summer day, this burst the bottle within half an hour; on another occasion, when the temperature was only 60° F., it was dispensed, the bottle securely corked, laid on its side, and agitated at intervals in expectation of an explosion. The result was disappointing, for after twenty-four hours had elapsed it was still intact, and the internal pressure was not sufficient to blow the cork out even when partially released. It was treated as it might be at a patient's house, for several days, agitating occasionally, and removing the cork, but the effervescence was not enough to cause inconvenience. In dispensing such prescriptions the possibility of an explosion must, however, be taken into consideration. Some dispensers always substitute subcarbonate for subnitrate; others object on principle to "substitution," so mix the subnitrate and bicarbonate with boiling water to hasten

the decomposition. The latter method may satisfy a peculiarly delicate conscience, but the result is practically the same, for the finished mixture in either case contains subcarbonate of bismuth. It is more logical to be guided by the following considerations:—

When, as frequently happens, sal volatile is also an ingredient in the prescription, subnitrate may be dispensed, because the ammonium hydrate will either convert the subnitrate into hydrate of bismuth, or else will absorb any CO₂ that may be produced.

When the amount ordered of each ingredient does not exceed 7 or 8 gr. to the ounce (5 gr. in the case of potash bicarbonate) there is practically no chance of explosion. If these quantities are largely exceeded, add the bicarbonate to most of the water, and shake until no more will dissolve; then add the subnitrate rubbed down with the remainder of the water, shake up, and loosen the cork occasionally. Then send out with the message, "This bottle must not be laid on its side; loosen the cork immediately it is received."

Lastly, when no sal volatile is ordered, and the ingredients are present in large proportion (over 10 gr. of each to the ounce) and the medicine has to be packed up at once, so that the cork cannot be loosened for a long time, then it is wiser to use subcarbonate than to incur any risk of an explosion.

Antipyrin and Salicylate of Sodium:—

Antipyrin	...	...	...	5ij.
Sodii salicylat.	...	...	...	5ij.
Aquam sambuci ad	...	...	...	5vj.

The two solids dissolved separately (each in half the water) gave clear solutions, but on mixing these a fine crystalline precipitate appeared in a few minutes. This is not so with plain distilled water, but if it be feebly acidified with acetic acid, the same crystalline precipitate appears, although the amount of acid is insufficient to precipitate salicylic acid from the soda salt alone.

Dangerous Combinations (page 201).—The combination of chlorate and iodide of potassium is said to have produced dangerous symptoms (*C. & D.*, vol. xlv., page 313). The following prescription by an eminent West-end physician was repeatedly dispensed for the same patient without harmful result:—

Potas. iodidi	...	...	...	5ij.
Potas. chlorat.	...	...	...	5j.
Tr. iodi	...	...	...	5j.
Glycerini	...	...	...	5j.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	5iv.

A teaspoonful twice a day in a wineglass of water.

How to Avoid Dispensing-errors.

MR. E. T. OFF communicates a paper to the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* on this subject. He classifies pharmacies under three heads, and in each class prescriptions are compounded differently. This is what he says about these:—

In the small pharmacy there is always time to carefully fill and check all prescriptions. First request the customer to be seated for ten or fifteen minutes. Read the prescription carefully, and prepare it, checking each ingredient as it enters the compound, so that when compelled to leave the unfinished prescription at any time to serve an impatient customer the checking enables you to return to your dispensing and continue where you left off. When the mixture is prepared, write the label and check back the entire prescription before delivering to the customer.

Next there is the corner pharmacy, where several clerks are employed. Generally speaking, this is the most unsatisfactory store in which to dispense prescriptions. Whoever takes in the prescription generally fills it, but counter-trade demands assistance from time to time, and probably two or three different assistants try to fill the prescription at the same time and in the same manner, thus causing confusion and resulting in errors. Besides, the customer seeing you serving at the counter will probably want to know "How much longer will I have to wait?" The most successful method to prevent errors in this class of pharmacies is to do

nothing else until the prescription is finished. While one or two clerks are dispensing let the other two or three attend exclusively to general trade. The customer has greater confidence in the clerk if he remains with the prescription until it is delivered, and there is less possibility of error.

Then there is the doctor who rushes into the prescription department and demands that this prescription be sent to Mrs. Jones immediately. This kind of thing not only causes delay, but increases the chances of error. Constant interruption and undue haste are the cause of more errors in this store than in any other class of pharmacies.

The third, or ideal pharmacy, is where one or two exclusive prescription-clerks are employed. Here system can be employed which, if strictly carried out, renders this department comparatively free from blunders. The dispenser ought to be enclosed in a case with but one entrance (that in the rear), and not accessible either to other clerks or to physicians. Let there be one shelf divided in two parts, one part projecting into the outside store to be used for delivering and receiving prescriptions. The dispenser takes the prescription from the customer, and after glancing it over he hands the customer a check with the remark, "It will take ten or twenty minutes—do you wish to wait or will you return later?" After getting his answer, he makes out a tag as follows:—

SALE & SON DRUG CO. SALE & SON DRUG CO.

Prescription Check.

Prescription Check.

No. 7

No. 13

Waiting. Will call.

Waiting. Will call.

Taken by Sale

Taken by Sale

Dispensed by Off

Dispensed by Off

Price Paid

Price 50

Remarks: 200 Main St

Remarks: Give copy

Sale

Give copy

If it is a "wait," a line is drawn through the "will call," and *vice versa*. If it is "paid for," "to be sent c.o.d.," or if copy is wanted, &c., there is ample room for record under "Remarks." The name of the customer may be written where the "No." is, but a number on the tag is much preferable, as people of the same name may have prescriptions to be made at the same time, and some customers do not like their names mentioned. Moreover, it often happens that another clerk has to hand over the medicine who may not know the customer's name. With the check system all that is necessary is "What number have you, please?" It inspires confidence in the customer, who, as a rule, is very sceptical in regard to medicines, and appreciates the precautions taken against errors. It also has a tendency to relieve the worried clerk, as he knows the prescription can be delivered by another clerk should he be busy when it is finished.

Turn now to the prescription-case, and follow the system there. A bell placed in the opening, labelled "Incoming prescriptions," is tapped once to call the dispenser's attention. As the dispenser takes the prescription the salesman abjures all connection therewith. The dispenser must guard particularly against getting flustered when he has ten or fifteen prescriptions around him. Do one thing only at a time; "back-check" the prescription, turning it over to see if the physician has written anything on the other side; then tear off the tag, wrap the bottle or box neatly, and paste tag, after having marked thereon your name and the price of the mixture, on outside wrapper. Tap the bell twice (which signifies that a prescription is ready), and place the finished product on the "outgoing" shelf.

I have found that the immediate wrapping of all prescriptions ready for delivery is a most important check against

errors, as the constant and promiscuous handling of a tag separated from the package will often cause "the wrong bottle to be handed to the right person."

If one would carefully read the label before dispensing from any container, repeating the observation when returning same to its place, errors in dispensing would be greatly lessened. Always replace every bottle properly immediately after it is dispensed from. Finish one prescription completely before commencing another; recheck all prescriptions; and observe that the scales are right before weighing each ingredient.

Recent Chemistry.

Pure Platinum Metal.

A few years ago it was difficult for the trade to procure pure platinum metal, but according to analysis by Mylius and Nitz this is not the case now. They analysed platinum which was quite pure—sp. gr. 21.4. Iridium and palladium can also be procured almost absolutely pure. Palladium has sp. gr. 11.9, and only contains 0.05 per cent. of platinum; whilst iridium, sp. gr. 22.4, contains at least 99.7 per cent. Rhodium metal, sp. gr. 12.6, generally contains 1.5 per cent. iridium, 0.1 per cent. ruthenium, and a trace of platinum.

The Chemical Twins.

Cobalt and nickel have puzzled chemists for many a day, because their atomic weights are so close and their resemblance to each other is so great. But there are also differences, although a chemist now and then thinks he has extracted something from the one which reduces it to the other. Now three American chemists (Richards, Cashman, and Baxter) have brought forward evidence that cobalt is perfectly distinct from nickel. They took the pure bromide of each metal, passed moist hydrogen over them, whereby they were reduced to the metallic state, and weighed as such, the hydrobromic vapour being caught by a silver solution and weighed as silver bromide. The work was "highly accurate and searching," according to *Nature*, and the equivalents obtained were nickel = 58.706 and cobalt = 58.995. Very close; but creation was working in short fits when the iron group was evolved, and each decimal point in atomic values may represent ions of time.

Cane-sugar in Sugar of Milk.

The April number of the *Journal of the Chemical Society* is very sweet, no fewer than six of the papers dealing directly or indirectly with sugars. As one of these, by Mr. Edwin Dowdard, was not read when it was communicated, having been reserved for distinction by publication in the *Transactions*, we mention it now, and give the gist of it. Sucrose is inverted by citric acid, lactose is not, so that to detect the presence of cane-sugar in sugar of milk all that is necessary is to dissolve 10 gr. of the sample in 70 c.c. water, boil for two minutes, cool, and make up to 100 c.c. with water. Determine the opticity of the solution by the polarimeter, which note. Now add 1 gr. of citric acid to 50 c.c. of the solution, boil for ten minutes, cool, and make up to 100 c.c. with water. This solution should have half the rotary power of the original solution if there is no cane-sugar in the sugar of milk, but if otherwise the rotation will be less, because the cane-sugar is inverted. Mr. Dowdard gives some figures—e.g., (a) 10-per-cent. solution pure lactose + 48.5 sugar divisions, (b) half-strength ditto boiled with citric acid + 24.3 sugar divisions, (c) 5-per-cent. solution lactose containing 5 per cent. sucrose boiled with citric acid + 22.3 sugar divisions.

A LETTER-HEADING used by an Australian pharmacist sets forth his special side-line as follows:—

Dr. C. T. Counsell, Ph.D., analytical and consulting chemist, appertaining to all chemical questions in dispute. Alleged poisoning. Adulterations of food. Construction and adaptation of inventions applicable to the arts and manufactures. Analyses of all kinds of soils, water, food, poisons, wines, liquors, drugs, and commercial products promptly made. Gases of all description made and compressed into solid-drawn-steel cylinders to a pressure of 2 to 50 atoms.

Correspondence.

In writing letters for publication correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters,

Notice to Correspondents. *with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer.*

Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.

Eucalyptus Oils and the British Pharmacopœia Standard of 1898.

SIR.—The recent prosecutions in England of chemists selling eucalyptus oil which did not correspond to the standard laid down in the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, reported lately in your paper, leads us to consider whether something cannot be done to place this subject on a more equitable basis than is at present the case. We desire a standard that will cause to be supplied to the purchaser an article of guaranteed quality, and one which will be just to the manufacturer, the chemist, and the general public.

As officers of the Technological Museum, Sydney, our object is to place this matter on a sure foundation, and to endeavour to establish the industry on correct scientific knowledge. To this end an experimental plant has been erected at the museum for distillation and investigation of the oils obtainable from the leaves of New South Wales species of eucalypts. The work has now been proceeding for nearly three years, and material has been obtained from over sixty distinct species. No pains or expense have been spared to make this research absolutely correct as far as it is possible to do so. Botanical material of all the species treated has been preserved for future reference, and also full data of the results. A large amount of scientific evidence has been brought to light by the research. We hope to have the results published at the end of the year. In the meantime we submit the following as a slight contribution to the discussion in reference to the standard for these oils.

Within a few weeks of the receipt of the new Pharmacopœia in Sydney we read a paper before the Royal Society of N.S.W. "On the Stringybark Trees of New South Wales, especially in regard to their Essential Oils," on July 6, 1893, in which we criticised the sp.-gr. standard of the new Pharmacopœia for eucalyptus oils, and showed that the minimum 0.910 is too high for some first-class oils, while it does not serve the object of protecting the public, because, while condemning excellent oils, it enables those containing all their objectionable properties to pass the test, and is distinctly conducive to the encouragement of the sale of objectionable oils, or those unrectified. We presume that it is recognised to be desirable to remove by rectification the objectionable ingredients always present in crude oils, such as the aldehydic bodies present in small quantities, and those constituents boiling at a high temperature which give the crude oil of some eucalypts a dark colour, and the non-volatile portions brought over in the first distillation which tend to give the oil an objectionable odour.

Carefully-rectified oil from species yielding eucalyptol should be but little coloured, and in some cases may be quite water-white, should be volatile, and have a not unpleasant odour. But if the crude oil of some species of eucalypts is rectified by redistillation, the product cannot stand the sp.-gr. test, 0.910, as fixed by the Pharmacopœia. We have noted several instances of this fact during these researches, and think it detrimental to the best interests of the public to fix the sp. gr. so high. We give an illustration or two. The oil of the red stringybark, *E. macrorhyncha*, F. v. M., may be cited as an extreme case; samples obtained from leaves collected in March from two localities gave a crude oil having a sp. gr. of 0.927. On rectification only about 65 per cent. of this oil distilled below 193° C., while no less than 27 per cent. distilled between 238° and 289° C., and had a sp. gr. of 0.9542; this fraction consisted largely of the stearoptene "eulesmol," discovered by us in eucalyptus oils in August, 1897. The fraction distilling below 193° was colourless, very pleasant to taste and smell,

exceedingly volatile, and by the most rigid phosphoric-acid test contained from 50 to 53 per cent. of eucalyptol; it scarcely showed any optical activity, the specific rotation for one sample being $[a]_D^{20} + 1.11^\circ$, while another was absolutely nil. It was difficult to detect the presence of the minute quantity of phellandrene, and when treated with phosphoric acid became quite solid and hard. Now, an oil of this character stands condemned on the sp.-gr. test of the Pharmacopœia of 1898, because the sp. gr. at 14° C. was only 0.9054, while another sample gave a sp. gr. of 0.9035 at 18° C. It stands to reason if such an excellent oil is to be condemned on the sp.-gr. test alone, some other method of rectification will be adopted. When the crude red oil was agitated with a solution of potash the colour was removed, it being of an acid character, and a white oil was obtained which had a sp. gr. of 0.927, had scarcely any rotation, contained a fair percentage of eucalyptol, and but a minute trace of phellandrene—in fact, answered to the tests of the Pharmacopœia. Now, it is surely not in the public interest to frame a standard that will force an oil on the market containing all the objectionable constituents of this oil while condemning the excellent rectified product obtainable from it.

We have obtained the oil from another species of eucalyptus (a new one) which consisted very largely of eucalyptol (70 to 72 per cent.), and this oil when rectified would not stand the test of sp. gr. if 0.910 was insisted upon, although it is probably one of the best eucalyptus oils ever yet distilled. The reason is apparent, and it is unfortunate that the present Pharmacopœia standard should have been formulated on results obtained principally from researches carried out on one oil of good quality—viz., that of *E. Globulus*. The oils of the globulus group of eucalypts are usually more or less yellowish in tint and contain terpenes, having a fairly high sp. gr., in greater abundance than is found in other oils equally as good. The presence of these terpenes naturally raises the sp. gr. of the oils containing them in good quantity, although it does not increase the eucalyptol content.

In 1895 Bourchardat and Tardy (*Compt. Rend.*, 1895) discovered that the oil of *E. Globulus* contained a pinene which they proved to be dextropinene. We have found that all the oils belonging to the globulus group contain pinene in small quantities. Last year we found that the oil of some eucalyptus-trees consisted almost wholly of pinenes, and both dextropinene and levopinene were obtained from different species—in fact, the oils from both trees contained the pinene in such abundance that the oil might be used as commercial oil of turpentine, either considered as australene or terebenthene, as the pinene of right or left rotation was utilised. This was the first time that the levopinene had been detected in eucalyptus oils, and the matter was brought before the Royal Society of N.S.W. by one of us in a paper, "On the Pinenes of the Oils of the Genus Eucalyptus," in October, 1898. It is thus apparent that the pinenes enter largely into the composition of these oils, and the non-rotation displayed by some of them is probably accounted for by the balancing of the rotation of each, as when isolated these pinenes are found to have a higher rotation both to the left and to the right than have the pinenes obtained from the *Coniferae*. Now these pinenes have a sp. gr. of 0.875 at 4° C., and 0.8629 at 15° C. Eucalyptol when first obtained has a sp. gr. about 0.927, so that if we have an oil containing 40 per cent. of terpenes allied to the pinenes of a sp. gr. about 0.865, and 60 per cent. of eucalyptol of sp. gr. about 0.927, it is at once seen that the product will have a considerably less sp. gr. than 0.910. It thus appears evident that the sp.-gr. standard of the Pharmacopœia has been fixed (unintentionally) on the presence of terpenes having a high sp. gr., and that the eucalyptol content has had but little to do with the fixing of this sp.-gr. standard. The bugbear appears to have been the supposed product of *E. amygdalina*, Labillardière, and it may appear a paradox, but it is nevertheless a fact, that we find the oil from the typical *E. amygdalina* of Labillardière gives a fair oil, and it has not been the product of the typical *E. amygdalina* that has received the condemnation of experts, but that of a variety recently named by Maiden and Deane as *E. amygdalina* var. *latifolia*. This fact clears up much that was previously misunderstood, and accounts for the different determinations arrived at on the supposed product of this species.

It is also certainly a fact that in its chemical constituents and behaviour the typical *E. amygdalina* is more closely allied to *E. piperita* than to any tree known to us. The oil from the typical *E. amygdalina*, Labillardière, when obtained at the right time of the year, will eventually be sold as commercial eucalyptus oil, and be able to pass even the present standard fixed by the Pharmacopœia for eucalyptus oil. We have one sample containing 45 per cent. of eucalyptol, and it would be well for commercial reasons if it were possible to rearrange the naming of these trees.

It has been supposed that specific differences are not well marked in some of the species of eucalypts, but our botanical and chemical researches have shown us over and over again that the same species gives a product identical in composition, no matter where grown, providing it is collected at the same time of the year, and that specific differences are well marked and appear constant. We would also draw attention to a letter by Mr. Parry in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 28, in which he states that he has found oils having over 50 per cent. of eucalyptol and only a sp. gr. of 0.905, and in doing so we would like to state that it is very necessary that the temperature should be correctly given at which determination was made, as great differences would else arise. We have made careful determinations of an individual oil between the temperature of 10° C and 26° C, and we find that the increase in sp. gr. below 15° C. and the decrease above that temperature is fairly constant, the difference in sp. gr. being almost identically 0.00075 for each degree of temperature, so that an oil having a sp. gr. of 0.905 at 22° C. would have a corrected sp. gr. for 15° C. of 0.91025.

As regards the other tests of the 1898 B.P. standard for eucalyptus oil we wish to offer no protest; but we think it would have been better to have stated the gravimetric content of eucalyptol required. If 48 per cent. of eucalyptol was made the standard (we say 43 per cent., because at times the oil of *E. Globulus* contains barely 50 per cent.), then the sp. gr. might be lowered to 0.900; but if the determination of eucalyptol stands as now, a qualitative one, then perhaps it would be well to fix the sp. gr. at 0.905 at 15° C.

It is important to limit the rotation of a ray of polarised light either way to 10° for a tube 100 mm. long. In your issue of January 28, page 115, you ask the question, "What is eucalyptus oil?" and then give an answer as follows:—"We say not that of *E. amygdalina*, but any oil answering the B.P. requirements." We say that the oil of the typical *E. amygdalina*, of Labillardière (and, of course, this is the only one entitled to the name), when collected according to the ascertained conditions will answer the tests of the B.P., 1898, and that it is not the typical *E. amygdalina* you mean, but another tree, which we hope to see abandoned for the extraction of eucalyptus oil, and it is from this tree that most of the amygdalina oil exported to Europe is obtained [which is, of course, our point—viz., that amygdalina oil sold in this country does not answer any of the B.P. tests—Ed. C. & D.]. If these tests were fixed, then only a small quantity of phellandrene could be present. From the results of our researches it is impossible to prove the adulteration of eucalyptus oil with commercial oil of turpentine, because pinenes identical with those of the *Conifera* exist in eucalyptus oils, and if the standard was fixed at 48 per cent. of eucalyptol, sufficient margin does not exist to allow such sophistication.

In summarising our results it appears to us that, if the standard for eucalyptus oils was corrected as follows, that all requirements would be met:—"Sp. gr. 0.900 to 0.925 at 15° C. . . . and should contain gravimetrically not less than 48 per cent. of eucalyptol (cineol)."

Yours truly,

RICHD. T. BAKER,
HENRY G. SMITH.

The Technological Museum, Sydney,
March 27.

More Pharmacopœial Inconsistencies.

SIR,—Mr. Dowdard has by no means exhausted the inconsistencies of the volume published by authority; nor have I, although I have a list of points which begins to rival the errors in the 1885 B.P. which a C. & D. postcard com-

petition brought together. I wish to unburden myself of a portion at least of my collection of notes, not in any critical spirit, but that those who are concerned may note, mark, and inwardly digest the same.

The desire for accuracy has been overdone in the new B.P.; in some cases it is carried to the ridiculous, as when hyoscine and hyoscyamine are stated to be alkaloids obtained from hyoscyamus and "possibly" other solanaceous plants; also that elaterin and atropine have a bitter taste: who has the temerity to prove it? Zinc acetate and valerianate still retain their empirical formula—the first with 3H₂O; in the 1885 B.P. it had 2H₂O. Which is correct? Formulae are given for menthol and thymol, but none for camphor. Purified ether, calcium phosphate, prepared chalk, and picrotoxin are also left out in the cold. Care is taken to declare that gallic acid is a "trihydroxybenzoic acid," but why not say a little more about salicylic acid than that it is "a crystalline acid"? It is not more difficult for me, an average pharmacist, to remember that it is orthohydroxybenzoic acid than to "tri" the gallic acid. What are the reasons for saying that tannic acid may be extracted from galls which have been subjected to a special fermentation? And is this not a confusion between gallic and tannic?

Has arsenium iodide (page 47) ever been met whose solution had no action on solution of litmus? I have never seen such and do not expect to, seeing the instability of the salt in water and the formation of free hydriodic acid. Bismuth salicylate, "when heated salicylic acid volatilises" (page 55). Yes—not as salicylic acid, but as carbolic. This is an example of faulty language with which the book abounds. Lead iodide (page 257) is said to be entirely soluble in solution of ammonium chloride. This refers to the crystalline scales freshly deposited from the hot solution, but does the monograph lead one to think so? The statement is copied from the U.S.P., but there it says hot solution of ammonium chloride. Iodine (page 164), in spite of Duncan's demonstration to the contrary, is still stated to be freely soluble in chloroform. Under potassium permanganate (page 265) we read that after heating it leaves a residue from which water extracts potassium hydroxide. It would have been correct to say that the residue is potassium manganate (K₂MnO₄), which water decomposes thus:—



In regard to physostigmine sulphate (page 245), can nothing more definite be said than that it contains xH₂O? It is quite true that the description, "in yellowish-white minute crystals," may cover this, but surely the General Medical Council is wealthy enough to bear the expense of a research to determine the amount of water in the sulphate. Am I to use my deliquesced sample, or must I dry it like sodium arsenate? Compare with the definiteness of apomorphine hydrochloride. On page 162 we are told to add carbolic acid to ergotin injection, but why add first to water and then boil? Is this to sterilise the carbolic acid or to drive off excess? If the latter, one will certainly succeed, though complete success will entirely depend on the length of time the operator considers a "few minutes." Is sublimed sulphur (page 318) free from taste and smell? What rhyme or reason is there for mentioning (page 150) that calomel is turned black by hydrocyanic acid? Perhaps some of the foregoing problems have been settled, or already noted for amendment; anyway, my conscience will be relieved if you are good enough to publish them.

Yours faithfully,

NESTOR. (18/47.)

Trustification.

SIR,—Being a wee sma' retail man I must needs sympathise with the endeavours of the P.A.T.A., but this cannot prevent my forming and holding the opinion that its power as a warlike engine is about equal to a pop-gun in a lion-hunt.

However this may be, it is certain that on the arrival of the American trusts and combines (which is not so distant as many may imagine) the P.A.T.A. and kindred associations will be made ridiculous. We small men of business (millions of us, of one kind and another) are being squeezed more than is comfortable even now by our own little titpat combinations, and when we read in the American *Financial Chronicle* of the probable amount to be "trustified" in

America for 1899 being \$6 000,000 000, I suggest that unless we do a bit of thinking "on our own," and use the enormous power, political and other, which comes from co-operation, we shall become victims to that distressing form of indigestion which arises from having little or nothing to digest.

They are "evoluting" with a vengeance across the "her-ring-pond," and that is where the most instructive lessons are just now to be learnt.

With apologies for inflicting what I believe to be a necessary "croak," I am, yours faithfully,

SOCIUS. (16/33.)

The Council Election.

SIR,—May I through your columns offer my sincere and hearty thanks to the 1498 gentlemen who were good enough to support my candidature at the recent election for the Pharmaceutical Council, and to assure them that, although unsuccessful, I am not the less obliged to them for their kindness?

I am, yours obediently,

118 High Street, Oxford. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

The Irish Society's School.

SIR,—The zeal manifested by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in the education of the public has apparently made them overlook the needs of their students and licentiates.

At the last Council meeting we find no suggestions for the improvement of the School of Chemistry, the defects in which were forcibly pointed out by a correspondent in a recent issue of your paper. If the Council do not intend to improve the existing order of things, at least, for the sake of accuracy, the syllabus might be revised. At present it is distinctly misleading. Why call it the "School of Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy" when practical pharmacy is not taught at 67 Lower Mount Street? Details are given of the work dealt with in the theoretical course, but it is never put into practice. The practical-chemistry course includes quantitative determination of impurities, separation of the alkaloids, urine-testing, with volumetric estimation of sugar, albumen, and urea. Public-health chemistry, water-analysis, air-analysis—none of these branches of practical chemistry are taught in the school. Students who come from the country estimate the work carried out at the school by the syllabus, and in justice to them it should at least be accurate.

Faithfully yours,

SOL. IODI. (19/28.)

Adulterated 100 per Cent.

SIR.—There is a difference between the cotton-oil case and the borax one. Doubtless there have been numerous cases in which cotton oil has been sold for olive oil and margarine for butter. But in these cases the sellers deliberately kept cotton oil and margarine in stock for the purpose of selling them as olive oil and butter respectively. In the borax case it was accepted as true that the seller did not do this, and that it was by the merest slip that bicarbonate of soda was given. Then as to the 100-per-cent. adulteration, of course I have not seen the actual wording of the charge. But assuming that the report is correct in saying he was charged with "selling borax adulterated with 100 per cent. of bicarbonate of soda," then I think a good defence would have been, "I did not do the thing charged because I did not sell borax." If he had been charged with "selling bicarbonate of soda as and for borax," the case would have been different. I think I have seen a conviction quashed on appeal for a smaller error in the charge.

Yours,

LEGALITY. (10/73.)

Label-literature.

SIR,—I was pleased to see that you had a competition on the all-important subject of "Label-literature." If not too late I would like to point out one error that often occurs in labels for guttapercha tooth-stopping—i.e., after telling you to soften the piece of enamel of required size in hot water, you are told to be careful that the cavity is quite dry before putting the wet piece in. Would it not be better to instruct the intending user to hold the piece on the point of a penknife a few inches above a gas-flame or lamp until

soft, and then place it in the dry cavity? Another thing I often notice is the placing of the "s" when more than one spoonful is ordered; for instance, "two tablespoonfuls" instead of tablespoonfuls. You would not say basketfuls; then why spoonfuls? I do not hold that the former is wrong, but to my mind the latter sounds better. It is a question I should like your valued opinion on.

Yours, &c.,

PORCELAIN. (257/9.)

P.S.—A new version of the rule of three:—

As { Punctuality
is the
soul of } : { an
ordinary
business } :: { The
constant
reading
of the
C. & D. } : { Builds a
chemist's
business }

Some may think the above rather "far-fetched," but it is nevertheless quite true.

[We had thought the question of spoonfuls and spoonsful had long been settled. Spoonful (a compound noun) is the thing referred to, and necessarily the "s" denoting the plural must be added to the word. If the "s" is added to spoon, then the direction ought to read "two spoons full," meaning that the patient is to take two distinct spoons, fill each, and swallow the contents. This is ridiculous, and for the same reason "table-spoonsful," or "tablespoons full," is ridiculous.—ED. C. & D.]

Legal Queries.

We do not give legal opinions by post. Information regarding most legal matters in connection with pharmacy will be found in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, and in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," and Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty."

14/41. H. E. D.—We should be surprised if any firm could establish their claim to an exclusive property in the title "Blood-mixture." We know that a London firm was threatened many years ago by the same company as are now in communication with yourself. The London firm refused to yield, and ultimately some compromise was effected. We shall be glad to hear from any other chemist who has been challenged in regard to this title. You ask what an action would cost you if you won. It need cost very little, unless you wasted money on extravagant counsel. If you lost, however, it would probably run to 200*l.* or 300*l.*

16/58. Dental.—We should not recommend as a safe or wise announcement for a chemist, not being a dentist, the announcement "Dental (*sic*) Consulting-rooms." We do not ourselves consider that such a sign would be an infringement of the Dentists Act, but some magistrates would so regard it, and, in any case, it could do you no credit.

16/60. *Pilule*.—The Medicine-stamp Acts do not extend to Ireland. You are quite at liberty to sell medicines, which in Great Britain would be liable to duty, without any stamp, and you may post them unstamped to customers in this country. The liability would not be incurred unless one of those customers tried to re-sell the medicine here.

17/54. *Fritz*.—Certainly if the Lord Chancellor's Companies (Medical Profession) Bill should pass as it stands, it would prevent existing companies from carrying on the profession or business of a dentist. We do not think that companies registered for this purpose are sufficiently numerous or influential to be able to compel Parliament to respect what they call their vested interests. Of course the Bill would not affect the rights of individuals to practise dentistry as fully as they may do at present.

17/2. *Lex*.—In the absence of express stipulation in the indenture an apprentice is not bound to stay with the executors after the death of the person to whom he was bound, but he can, if he choose, claim from the executors the performance of the contract or the return of a due proportion of the premium paid. If, however, he was apprenticed to a firm, the death of a member of that firm does not determine the apprenticeship.

18/10. *Antisepticus*.—It is not illegal to sell an antiseptic fluid for dressing animal food, even though it might be illegal to sell food containing the preservative.

17/20. *L. T.*—The mere sending a draft lease for approval and returning same approved does not in itself constitute a contract, and you do not give us sufficient particulars to enable us to say whether there is a contract or not. The line between a contract and no contract is often very fine and difficult to distinguish. For instance, a verbal promise of a lease of the adjoining premises if made when the tenancy of the original premises was arranged might be taken out of the statute of frauds by the part performance of the contract shown by your accepting the tenancy of the original premises. We must advise you to consult some solicitor of standing, and lay before him all the letters and documents in your possession.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We reply to subscribers and their employes only upon subjects of interest to other readers generally. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and it must be distinctly labelled. Queries are not replied to by post, and those sent anonymously are disregarded.

254/2. *L'Ami*.—Isinglass is given in diarrhoea on account of its slightly nutritious properties. A jelly made by dissolving $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in 1 pint of water, sweetened and flavoured, is the usual method of administering it.

118/9 *Perfume*.—Inexpensive Perfume for Tooth-powder:—

Ol. ros. geranii	...	...	...	3ij.
Ol. lavand.	...	...	...	3iij.
Ol. cassia	...	...	...	3iij.
Ol. origani	...	...	...	3j.

M.

One to three drachms of the mixed perfume to each pound of tooth-powder base.

3/1. *T. H. W.*—Ink for Writing on Zinc Labels.—This may be either platinum-chloride solution, liq. antim. chlor., or a preparation made as follows:—

Chloride of potassium	...	...	...	3iij.
Sulphate of copper	...	...	...	3vj.
Distilled water	...	...	...	3ix.

Dissolve and add—

Resorcin-blue M.	...	...	...	gr. iij.
Acetic acid	...	...	...	3j.
Distilled water	...	...	...	3v.

26/4. *Subscriber*.—Liquid for Gold Paint.—The cheaper kind is made by dissolving 1 oz. of powdered resin in 1 pint of benzoline. The better medium is a dilution of gold-size with spirit.

3/16. *A. S. W.*—The last Preliminary examination will be held in July, 1900. Last week (page 721) we printed particulars of the examinations which are to take its place.

255/41. *H. M.*—For general office-work No. 1 logwood-ink (page 364, "Pharmaceutical Formulas") is sufficiently permanent—that is to say, the writing begins to become brown in about three years, and in ten years may, according to the exposure and atmosphere to which it is exposed, fade altogether. Faded writing done with logwood-inks cannot be restored. Gall and iron inks are the most lasting, but by exposure to sunlight they fade almost as quickly as logwood-inks. No. 2 logwood-ink is one of the best possible for all purposes. Stephens's ink is understood to be coloured with indigo.

259/67. *Jumbo*.—Sticking Labels on Tin.—Various methods have been suggested for making labels adhere to metal surfaces, the most successful way being to first sand-

paper the surface, or to apply an acetic solution of gelatin, and let it dry before affixing the label by means of flour paste.

227/51. *I. I.*—We have not the formula for Slake-varnish by us, but, as far as we can recollect, it is a solution of shellac and common resin, of each $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in 1 pint of methylated spirit. If we are wrong, we hope some reader will correct us. A formula was published in the *C. & D.* some years ago, but we cannot trace it now.

11/6. *India (Murree)*.—The method of manufacturing cyclostyle-ink is analogous to that used for printing-ink, and is not one which can be undertaken on a small scale.

140/10. *Creamy*.—The milk-preserved which give a creamy colour to milk in addition to preserving it contain a small quantity of Bismarck brown. The necessary quantity to use you can easily find out by experiment.

9/55. *Subscriber (Glossop)*.—We do not undertake analyses.

11/29. *Escuan*.—Your customer who wants to make lemonade in a seltzogene should be supplied with some lemon-syrup, which may be added to the water in the bottom vase of the seltzogene or put in the tumbler before adding the aerated water.

10/56. *Apprentice*.—(1) Yes; sulphide of lead is deposited in the hair-fibre by lead and sulphur hair-restorers. (2) The lead and sulphur hair-restorers are said not to be dyes, but it depends on the meaning put on the word dye.

7/34. *O. E. H.*—Candle-makers have each his own method of counteracting the formation of ash and smoke by candle-wicks. The wicks are soaked for a day in a solution (1 oz. to the pint) of saltpetre, borax, sal ammoniac, or potassium chlorate, and dried after treatment in a centrifugal machine.

10/32. *Quinia*.—As a rough test for adulteration in milk the sp. gr. taken by means of a hydrometer is the simplest. The sp. gr. of cows milk varies from 1.029 to 1.035. Excess of fat lowers the sp. gr., whilst removal of the fat raises it. The addition of water also lowers the sp. gr.

7/22. *Sponge*.—(1) You should be able to get metaspilphite of sodium from any wholesale house. It occurs in several lists we have referred to as "sodium metabisulphite." (2) *Marble-cleansing Paste*:—

Powdered pumice	...	...	...	1 oz.
Prepared chalk	...	...	...	2 oz.
Dried carbonate of soda	...	...	...	1 oz.

Mix and make into a paste with equal parts of water and glycerin.

It is used by rubbing a moist rag on the surface of the paste and then applying to the marble surface, and finally washing off with soap and water. (3) *Magnesia Milk*.—Some formulas for this are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 521.

9/39. *P. K.*—Leather-brown and Manchester brown are two other azo-dyes which are used for colouring brown-boot polishes. You may find one of these more satisfactory than Bismarck brown, which you say changes colour after a few weeks.

9/54. *Country Chemist*.—(1) The crystal you send, used for bleaching feathers, is sulphite of potassium. (2) We are inquiring.

17/53. *A. J. R. S.*—(1) Your complaint that a sample of meat-and-malt wine is too light is one which the use of a little burnt sugar will remedy. (2) *Formate Toning-bath*:—

Sodium formate	...	...	...	20 gr.
Gold chloride	...	...	...	1 gr.
Water	...	...	...	10 oz.

After toning the prints are placed in a weak salt solution, then slightly washed and fixed in 10-per-cent. hypo solution. Platinum bichloride can be used in place of gold, in the same proportions, if darker tones are required.

11/31. *Seagull*.—Red Water is a disease apparently related to both anthrax and purpura hæmorrhagica, due to a specific organism, and when the enunciations of the body are able to cast off the products recovery takes place. The old school of farriers, whose treatment was purely empirical, purged with large doses of aloes and salts, gave turpentine internally in large doses, or in repeated moderate ones, and were fairly successful. Present-day veterinarians trust to stimulants, but the latest *obiter dictum* from Germany amounts to a rediscovery of aloetic purging. The treatment adopted by a well-known veterinary surgeon is to give from 1 to 3 oz. of Cape or Socotrine aloes with 1 oz. of pulv. zingib. and 1 oz. of pot. nit. for a first dose, and follow with 2 oz. of ol. tereb. (rub.) three times a day until the urine is strongly impregnated with the drug, and the urine recovers its normal colour by the diminution in the number of broken-up blood-cells and escaped hæmatin. Quinine, in 2 to 4 gr. doses, after the aperient, and a bold dose (instead of repeated doses) of turpentine is often successful with poor animals with no reserve of fat or stamina. Red water does not lend itself to the use of very cheap drugs. Would it not be better to get a reputation for successful treatment rather than for cheapness?

17/33. *G. F.*—Largin is a silver-albumen, and is used as an injection in gonorrhœa. The strength of the injection is 2 to 8 gr. to the ounce of water. It is safe to use.

17/64. *Lennox*.—The Sanitary Institute, Margaret Street, W., publish a 6d. pamphlet which gives particulars of the qualifications and examinations required by sanitary inspectors.

2/8. *Anxious*.—The following are the standard works used for the study of the Science of Veterinary Medicine:—Chauveau's "Comparative Anatomy," 31s. 6d.; Fleming's "Veterinary Obstetrics," 25s.; McFadyen's "Anatomy of the Horse," 24s.; Robinson's "Equine Medicine," 25s.; Smith's "Veterinary Physiology," 15s.; Smith's "Veterinary Hygiene," 10s. 6d.; Williams's "Veterinary Medicine," 30s., and "Veterinary Surgery," 30s.

4/30. *Prelim.*—The last Preliminary examination conducted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will be held in July, 1900.

258/44 *Thyroid*.—We do not know the composition of the proprietary medicine you inquire about.

258/40. *E. & S.*—Sulphate of soda, the by-product in producing carbonic-acid gas from bicarbonate of soda and sulphuric acid, is recovered by evaporation. See that the solution is neutral, and filter it into the evaporating-pans. If you could utilise waste heat it would pay you better.

Information Wanted.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

17/22. Who are the importers of the "original" apparatus for poker-work?

18/15 Address wanted of Roscoe Specialite Company, makers of Armstrong's ammonia-scap.

In our recently re-arranged offices we have made provision of a floor with desks, works of reference, and a file of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for the convenience of subscribers to this journal, especially for those resident abroad or in the provinces when they may be visiting London on business.

Catalogues and price-lists issued by houses connected with the drug-trade are kept on file, and may be consulted; and we also suggest that this provision may be useful to employers who may wish for a central place to meet assistants whom they wish to see before engaging. We have also a room capable of accommodating twenty or thirty persons, which we shall be glad to lend free for suitable trade-meetings; but we shall be obliged if subscribers who wish to avail themselves of the latter offer will advise the Publisher in advance. The Catalogues can be consulted any day from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and on Saturdays up till 12.30.

Commercial Notes.

PERUVIAN BARK.

In a German official report on the trade of Peru we find it stated that cinchona-bark is not cultivated in the country but gathered in the forests. The export of the article has considerably diminished on account of its low price in the world's market.

BALTIMORE BUSINESS.

British Consul Frazer reports that in 1898 the wholesale drug-trade in Baltimore was better than it had been for the previous ten years, and that the manufacture and sale of chemicals had increased about 25 per cent. The retail business among druggists, however, was very unsatisfactory, owing to the existence of too many retailers. The Consul says that Baltimore is the second city in the United States for the manufacture of drugs and chemicals, Philadelphia being the first.

DUTCH INDIES EXPORT-DUTIES.

The Governor-General of Dutch East Indies has recently ordered that Groot-Atjeh, except the island Way, should be incorporated in the Dutch East Indies Customs district. The following special export-rates have in this case been agreed to:—Benzoin, damar resin, and other not specially named gums and resins, gutta-percha, and white and black pepper, 10 per cent. *ad val.*; betel-nuts 0.50 gulden per 100 kilos., and wax 8 gulden per 100 kilos.

HAMBURG PROGRESS.

The Foreign Office has issued this week a report on the trade and commerce of Hamburg during 1898, to which is added similar reports on the neighbouring ports of Bremen, Lübeck, Papenburg, and Harburg. It extends to 76 pages, and costs 4d., but is not interesting so far as individual trades are concerned. It states that the trade of Hamburg is increasing, which is not a very fresh statement, but Mr. Consul-General Ward gives all the facts necessary to impress the mind of the dull Briton. German shipping is growing steadily, and, thanks to Government subsidies, trade with the Far East is being encouraged. Ere long one line is to have a regular fortnightly service thither. As a port Hamburg is a startling success. The imports last year were valued at over 100,000,000l., or 15,000,000l. more than in 1898, and the exports were 74,668,068l., or 3,000,000l. more. The United States supplies 21,000,000l. of the imports, and the United Kingdom 20,000,000l., but we take 19,000,000l. of the exports, and the United States 7,000,000l. only. Last year our sales of chemical products and train oil to Hamburg (therefore to Germany) increased, but there was a falling-off in tea, indigo, varnish, and sulphate of ammonia. We bought more aniline dyes and indiarubber goods, but less chemicals. There are no details about these items given in the report. Hamburg spice-dealers did well last year, for prices were good, and at the beginning of this year the stocks of "cinnamon, cloves, pepper, pimento, &c.," were very limited, but statistics are not yet obtainable. The honey-crop of Germany was a failure in 1898, nevertheless the import trade did not improve as much as was expected, because the artificial honey which is made in Germany grows in popularity, although the Government has tried to stop the sale of it. There were 2,775,000 kilos. of natural honey imported in 1898, against 2,140,000 kilos. in 1897. Beeswax trade was good, the imports having amounted to 1,262,300 kilos., or 30 per cent. more than in 1897, but there was a falling-off in Japan wax, the total being 420,000 kilos. There was little beeswax left in Hamburg at the end of December. The imports of American turpentine amounted to 67,597 barrels, but only 898 barrels of all other kinds were imported; still these figures are practically a half more than those for 1897. Bremen imported 28,526,817 kilos. of drugs and exported 30,128,096 kilos., but we are not told what the drugs were, or their value. Bremen imported drugs and chemicals to the value of 3,208,321m. from the United Kingdom, and sent us oil-cake and dry colours in return to about half the value; but it is Harburg that is supplying us with linseed-cake, which is growing in appreciation in English and Scotch markets, because it is so rich in oil.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT PERSIAN OPIUM.

Mr. Consul Preece has written a very interesting report on the trade of Ispahan during the past two years. Persian trade generally has been considerably disturbed since the murder of the late Shah, and until the people settle down it will not be so bright as it was before that disaster. Mr. Preece gives some good advice regarding transport and exchange, the latter especially bearing upon the question of payment for goods, which is none too prompt in Persia, and for that reason British merchants have for some time been allowing their German competitors to creep in, well knowing that the German system of giving long credit is likely to be exercised far beyond the endurance of the patient Teuton. The British merchant who does trade with Persia likes to see the cash before his goods get out of his sight. The parts of the report which specially interest druggists deal with opium and tragacanth. In regard to the former, it is stated that the 1897 crop showed a falling-off, and prices were unremunerative though high. The consequence was that a third of the crop remained on hand at the end of the year. Nor was the business very profitable in 1898. The sales of the new crop were at first at the rate of 270 krans (50 = 1*l.*) per mân Shah (12½ = 11 lbs.), then gradually the price rose to 340 krans. Most of the opium is exported in the unprepared state to Yezd, where it is deliberately adulterated with sarcocolla gum-resin and other ingredients in the proportion of 10 cf opium to 6 of these ingredients. So adulterated it is sent to China, where it finds a ready sale. The Yezd merchants kept their method of adulteration a secret for a long time, but the Ispahan people have found it out and now are hard at work in the same line. As sarcocolla gum-resin costs about an eighth of the price of opium, it is evident that it pays the merchants to use it as an adulterant. The price of pure opium at Ispahan is at present higher than the price of Persian opium at Hong-Kong. Sarcocolla formerly cost 10 krans per mân; now it is 40 krans, so great is the demand. It is mostly brought from Shiraz. The Consul strongly deprecates the systematic adulteration, because opium was formerly one of the few exports by which traders were able to make money at a fairly remunerative rate. In the part of the report dealing with the trade of Kermanshah it is stated that opium is obtained in the immediate neighbourhood of the town to the extent of 300 boxes a year, although a dozen years ago the product was less than half of that. Opium also comes from Burugird, Nahavand, and Hamadan, and costs pure about 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The amount of opium exported from Kermanshah to Bagdad during 1897 was 150 loads, a falling off, this being only half the average of the preceding three years. The imports of the drug into Ispahan, reckoned in pots of 39 lbs each, were in 1896-97 382 pots, in 1897-98 611, and in 1898-99 3,411. The exports of the drug from Ispahan for the same periods were 2,025 boxes in 1896-97, 490 in 1897-98, 1,158 boxes in 1898-99, the average contents of a box being 130 lbs. Under Kermanshah the collection of tragacanth is also dealt with. The inhabitants of the villages, after the grain has been garnered, distribute themselves all over the districts in search of the gum, which they send into the town, where it is sorted and exported. The business of collecting and exporting is carried on at a good profit and the trade appears to be extending. The report gives "katira" as the Persian equivalent of tragacanth, and in a table gives "tragacanth" as an equivalent of carpets. There were exported to Bagdad in 1897 1,512 boxes and 1,536 bags of tragacanth from Kermanshah.

Trade Report.

The prices quoted below are the bottom prices obtained for bulk quantities by importers and manufacturers, who do not supply retailers. They are in many cases exclusive of various charges.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: May 25.

A HOLIDAY feeling is still perceptible on 'Change and in Mincing Lane, and wholesalers are having a pause from the rush of the past three months. The chemical trade is fairly active, and several leading staples are rising. Cinchona-sales were held yesterday; there was very little bark offered, but whatever was sold with good competition. For desirable parcels of quinine-yielding bark, the unit advanced from 1½*d.* to 1¾*d.* to 1¾*d.* Quinine is showing a slightly better tone on the speculative market.

The recent advances in ammonia sulphate have brought out rumours that there is a combination in this article. Citric acid maintains its high price, and makers are unwilling sellers at 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 5½*d.* We deal with this article editorially. The chief event of the week has been a drop in cassia oil, in which good business was done after the close of our last report. The following are the principal movements of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Canary-seed (Span.)	Acetate of lime
Arsenic	Oil, orange	(brown)
Hemp-seed	Tin crystals	Camphor
Insect-flowers		Oil, cassia
Jalap		Wax, Japanese
Manna		
Oil, red thyme		
Quinine		
Sarsaparilla		
(Mexican)		
Snake-root		
Valerian		

The following are among the more important arrivals of drugs from May 18 to 24, both inclusive:—

Aloes, 4; areca-nuts, 23; asafetida (Persian), 78; benzoin, 98; calumba, 133; camphor, 2,015; caraway-seed, 200; castor oil (Ital.), 20, (E.I.) 1,004, (Fr.) 453; cinchona (Ceylon), 38; citronella oil, 13; cod-liver oil, 39; cummin-seed, 10; dragon's-blood, 9; eucalyptus oil, 45; galls, 100, (Persian) 1,032; gentian, 98; gum tragacanth, 608; honey, 29, (Chil.) 432, (Aust.) 95, (Ital.) 12; iodine, 86; kola (W.A.), 6; lime-juice (W.I.), 57; liquorice-root, 2,627; mandrake-root, 22; opium, 37; quicksilver, 600; quillaia, 48; quinine, 12; rhubarb, 10; sarsaparilla, 11; tamarinds, 459, (W.I.) 499; wax, bees', 450; wax, Japanese, 126.

Yesterday was the Queen's eightieth birthday. Mincing Lane never allows an occasion to pass without manifesting that brokers and dealers in coffee, drugs, spices, and natural produce generally, look with affection on the Queen of their Empire. In the London Commercial Sale-rooms at noon on Wednesday, when about 200 of the members were present, Mr. A. H. Rolls (Rolls & Son, East India merchants) gave voice to "God save the Queen," and the 200, with hats off, joined in, finishing with three cheers, and gladly acquiescing in the proposal to telegraph congratulations to her Majesty. On 'Change at 3.45 Mr. John Mullett, drug-merchant, did the like on behalf of the chemical, drug, and oil trades assembled. Mr. Mullett has a voice that would do credit to the precentor of a Scotch kirk. Standing on the north-east corner of the pedestal of the Queen's statue, and with solemn air, he started the National Anthem, and it went smoothly to the three cheers and one more and a telegram to Windsor. Then business, or such of it as was going, was resumed, and the soft-hearted when they got outside dropped sixpences into a box for a fund

"DEAREST," asked the confiding girl, after her usual manner, "am I really your first and only love?" "No, darling," said the young druggist; "but you are something just as good."

OSWALD PUCKERIDGE was until recently an inmate of the Romford Workhouse Infirmary. He claimed to be on friendly terms with the Prince of Wales, and acquainted with most of the nobility. He further declared that he was possessed of fabulous wealth. A *Morning Leader* representative has ascertained that Oswald was formerly a much respected chemist, and came into a considerable fortune. When he entered the workhouse it appears he had over 500*l.* in a bank. He is now gone to the Essex County Lunatic Asylum.

which is to take children to green fields. This was the reply that came from the Queen's Private Secretary to "John Mullett, Royal Exchange Office," for the "heartfelt respectful congratulations":—"Am commanded by the Queen to convey her Majesty's thanks to the merchants and brokers on the London Royal Exchange for their loyal congratulations." This was read out on 'Change to day, when there was another demonstration.

Bulgarian Rose-crop.

A well-informed correspondent in Bulgaria writes to us under date May 19 as follows:—"The distillation of the new rose crop has just begun. Compared with previous crops this year's rose-harvest is at least ten days earlier. This is due to the hot and dry weather which has prevailed throughout the entire country since the beginning of May. Should this hot and dry weather continue for the rest of the month the rose-harvest, instead of lasting three or four weeks, may last only two weeks, and the yield may be just about the same as last year's. If, on the contrary, cooler weather sets in and we have one or two rainfalls, the present crop is bound to be considerably larger. Everywhere the yield of rosehuds is abundant, and the one thing just at present wanted is cooler weather to keep back the rapid opening of the roses and to enable the growers to duly gather and distil the flowers."

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, May 25, 11.40 A.M.:—"The Finnmarken fishing is still poor, last week's catch bringing the total up to 23 550,000 cod against 34,061,000 at the same time last year, the yield of unrefined oil being 27,513 barrels against 20,367. The market is firm, and recent low rates have now been withdrawn, as holders want 55s. per barrel, f.o.b., for non-freezing medicinal oil.

HAMBURG, May 25, 11.29 A.M.:—"For refined camphor in second hands 345m. per 100 kilos. is wanted. Quinine sulphate is 42m. per kilo., but there is practically no business in it. Menthol is firmer at 15m. per kilo.

NEW YORK, May 25, 3.5 P.M.:—"Business is active here. Quinine is in a strong position at 21c. per oz., and cinchonine 41c. higher at 22c. Scarcity of naphthalene continues; 5c. now wanted. Copaiba is easy at 35c.; so is cascara sagrada, and 6½c. will buy. Opium is weak at \$2.80.

Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for other market-centres than London]

Although the holidays have interfered somewhat with business since last writing, the general tone of the heavy-chemical market has not undergone any change, whilst values remain for the most part firm, at unaltered figures. Export business keeps rather heavier.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Soda crystals maintain a very firm tone, but quotations up to the present are unchanged, at 57s. 6d., f.o.b. Liverpool, and 52s. 6d. Tyne. The movement of caustic soda is slightly slower, but saltcake and bleaching-powder keep in active request. Chlorate of potash, so far, without any change, and quoted 3½d. to 3¾d., f.o.b. Liverpool. Chlorate of soda, 3¾d. per lb. Yellow prussiate of potash is still scarce, with result that best Lancashire makes keep very firm, at 8d. to 8½d. Silicates of soda in heavier inquiry.

TIN CRYSTALS.—Very firm, with still further upward tendency.

LEAD COMPOUNDS are in better demand, at unchanged figures.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, owing to continued scarceness, is again dearer than last quotations, present figures being about as follows:—Beckton, 12l. 17s. 6d.; London, 12l. 16s. 3d. to 12l. 17s. 6d.; Leith, 13l.; and Hull, 12l. 12s. 6d. to 12l. 15s.

BROWN ACETATE OF LIME is, perhaps, a trifle easier, at 4l. 15s. to 4l. 17s. 6d., c.i.f.

SULPHOCYANIDES are very dull. Potassium, 6½d.; barium, 9s. per cent., 4d.; and ammonium, 9s. per cent., 5½d.

COLOURS.—A fairly steady market, with prices practically unchanged. Pure ivory black, 12s. to 12s. 6d. per cwt. Lamp-black, 5s. to 7s. 6d. according to quality. Mineral black: Best, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; and ordinary, 3s. to 3s. 6d. Umber: Turkish, 45s.; Devonshire, 47s. 6d. to 60s. Ochre: French JC, 62s. 6d. to 65s.; French JF, 65s. Oxide of iron: Finest, 20l.; medium, 10l. 5s.; and common, 7l. Ultramarine, pure, 40s. to 45s.

PEARL HARDENING is moving well, at 3l. per ton, f.o.b.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, May 22.

CASTOR OIL.—The s.s. *Magician* has arrived with 1,004 cases, but the market remains fairly steady with sellers of good seconds, Calcutta, at 2½d. to 2¾d., though possibly a shade less might be taken for some quay lots. First-pressure French is also steadily held, and sales are reported at 2¾d. to 2½d.; second pressure is 2½d. For the small remaining stocks of good seconds, Madras, 2¾d. is asked.

BEESSWAX (CHILIAN).—A parcel of about 50 sacks on the quay offered at auction, and prices ranging from 7l. 2s. 6d. to 7l. 12s. 6d. were obtained. For choice pale, holders are now asking 8l. A sale of Cuban is reported at 7l., while good Gambia (W.C.A.) is held at 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s.

GINGER (AFRICAN).—The new crop is still arriving, and 17s. 3d. to 18s. is the price asked by importers.

QUILLATA-BARK.—Small sales are reported on the market at 15l. per ton.

SULPHATE OF COPPER continues to be very firmly held at 26l. 10s. per ton, and holders look for yet higher prices.

CANARY-SEED.—Sales are reported at 25s. 6d. to 26s. per quarter, and importers are now beginning to offer the new crop to arrive September-October.

KOLA-NUTS.—Business is reported of fair quality dry West Coast African at 1½d. and 2d. per lb.

CHILLIES (S.L.) remain firm at 42s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt.

German Market.

Hamburg, May 23

Business is very quiet at present, owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, and there are very few changes in the drug-market.

STAR-ANISE is a shade easier, at 193m. to 194m. per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID has been further advanced, and to-day 295m. per 100 kilos. is asked.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is unchanged; the refiners still ask 370m. per 100 kilos., while second-hand holders will sell at 347½m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT OF RYE is very firm, good sound quality being held for 255m. to 260m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is very firm and dearer, at 14½m. per kilo.

SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE is firm. American, spot, quoted 69m. per 100 kilos., delivered here.

CARNAUBA WAX is firm at 84m. to 150m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

COD-LIVER OIL is quiet and shows very little business, at 55m. per barrel for 1899 oil.

All essential oils are quiet and unchanged from our quotations last week.

American Market.

New York, May 18.

Trading has been fairly active during the past week and well up to the usual average. The two leaders—quinine and opium—continue unusually quiet.

ASAFFETIDA is scarce on the spot, consequent on the action of the New York Board of Appraisers in holding up several importations, on the ground that they do not conform to the U.S. customs regulations. These regulations require samples of asafetida to contain 50 per cent. of true resin and 3 per cent. of volatile oil, and allow the appraiser to reject samples not up to this standard. Importers claim that the above requirements are unnecessarily stringent, and that the Board is acting arbitrarily, inasmuch as the regulations do not make it imperative on the part of the appraiser to reject adulterated or inferior grades, but only allow him the option. It is also claimed that inferior grades are passed without comment at ports other than New York. In consequence of these regulations holders have generally marked up prices 1c. to 2c., and quote from 16c. up to 24c., according to quality.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is steadily hardening, and in view of the position abroad holders have advanced quotations ½c., and now ask 45½c. in barrels and 46c. in cases. A further advance is anticipated.

CASCARA SAGRADA of last year's crop has sold at 6½c., and the market is now firmer, 6½c. being generally asked. Parcels can be obtained, however, at the lower figure. Up to 2c. is asked for older bark. The high prices realised during the past year will undoubtedly stimulate production this coming season, and the new crop is likely to be abundant.

CITRIC ACID is hardening in view of the large demand, and several advances have been announced. Manufacturers now quote 41c. to 41½c. per lb.

COCA-LEAVES are scarce and firmer. Truxillo are quoted at 20c. to 22c., and Huanoco at 22c. to 24c. Little business is passing.

ERGOT is higher in sympathy with the English and German

markets. German has been advanced to 28c. to 30c., and Spanish is quoted at 38c. to 40c. per lb.

GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS) continues scarce and strong at 75c. for fall-dug root. New spring-dug root is being offered at 60c. to 65c. to arrive.

NAPHTHALENE, in balls, is very scarce, and quotations are nominal at 3½ to 4c. per lb.

OPUM is very dull, and in the absence of demand quotations are nominal at \$2.85 to \$2.90, and sales are reported at \$2.82½.

QUININE remains steady at former values. Second-hands quote 25c. to 30c., and manufacturers 36c.

SERPENTARIA is very scarce, and holders have advanced quotations to 35c.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC.—Makers remain firm at 1s. 5d. per lb.; but in second-hand there has been a fair business at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d.

ALOE.—An arrival of 6 cases in monkey-skins from Zanzibar has come to hand.

AMMONIA SULPHATE has again advanced to 12½ 15s. to 12½ 17s 6d. per ton on the spot; Beekton is not offered; Beekton terms, 12½ 15s 6d. to 12½ 17s 6d.; Hull, 12½ 12s. 6d.; and Leith, 13½ all prompt. During the past month the sulphate has advanced about 20 per cent., and it is supposed that a corner has been established. Some buyers are contracting ahead at slightly under current values, in spite of the fact that others think it wise not to pay such prices.

ARSENIC.—Best white English powder is steady at the recent advance—viz., 19½ per ton net Garston, or 20½ to 20½ 10s. on the spot.

ASAETIDA.—It is likely that the gum which was damaged by the fire at the London Docks will be offered by public auction without reserve in the course of next month; the underwriters have negotiated taking it over.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Very firm. Continental reports intimate that last year's crop is nearly exhausted, with a little to be had at 33s. to 35s. per cwt., c.i.f.

BENZON.—The good arrivals of Sumatra gum benjamin here during the past week relieve the scarcity slightly. Business is quiet, but some of the fine Sumatra recently offered has sold at 10½ 17s. 6d. Some Penang seconds, recently arrived, has also sold. In regard to the reports mentioned in our issue of March 25 as to the Singapore market holding a low stock, we are advised from that port, under date April 26, that there are "heaps" to be had there, and exporting firms are shipping weekly to Europe and elsewhere. The present prices are considered to be very remunerative, and so long as they continue so the Chinamen who deal in gum benjamin are not likely to store it up or decrease the output. The inquiries for supplies are of almost daily occurrence.

CAMPOR.—Up to Wednesday no business had been done in crude. The tendency is decidedly easier with first-hand sellers of Japanese, at 127s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.; Chinese is, however, reported slightly firmer, at the quotation of 122s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. The refined market is firm, and the official prices are maintained at 1s. 8½d. for German and 1s. 8d. for English bells in ton lots.

CARAWAY-SEED.—According to advices from Holland the outlook for the new crop is unfavourable. Many of the fields have been ploughed under, and the indications are that the yield will be about one-half of last year's crop, and that prices will be higher.

CASTOR-SEED.—Sales of a few lots have been made in Liverpool ex quay at 9s. 7½d. to 10s. per cwt.

CHILLIES.—Five bright Japanese have sold this week at 37s. per cwt.

CINCHONIDINE.—Dealers here hold out for 10d. per oz., and a bid of a fraction under 8d. has been refused for 3,000 cwt.

CINCHONA.—There was a good demand for the small supply offered in auction on Wednesday, and the bulk sold at full rates to a slight advance, the average unit working out at 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb., and 2d. for cinchonidine. A parcel of 99 hales East India was withdrawn upon instructions from

India. The catalogues offered by the six brokers consisted of:—

Packages offered.			
East Indian cinchona...	290, of which	165 were sold.	
Ceylon cinchona ...	245	"	245
South American cinchona... ..	"	"	"
	120	47	"
	655	457	

The following are the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
American and Italian factories	41,314
Amsterdam and Mannheim factories	26,663
Messrs. Howards & Sons	12,156
Brunswick factory	9,344
Paris factory	3,220
Druggists, &c.	6,060

Total quantity sold	98,757
Bought in or withdrawn	40,041

Total quantity offered 138,798

The following prices were paid:—

SOUTH AMERICAN.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya quill, fair, 9¾d.; a seron of damaged soft Colombian chips, 3d.; 21 bales of flat Cartagena were limited at 4½d. per lb.

CEYLON.—Succirubra, good rich chips, quilly, 7½d. to 5½d. for fair; medium, 4½d. to 4¾d.; and fair root chips, 3¾d. Officialis, chips and shavings, 5¾d. to 6¾d.; renewed ditto, 4¼d. to 6¼d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN.—Good rich renewed Officialis chips and shavings, 7½d. to 7¾d.; fair ditto, 4d. to 5¾d.; good quilly, 6½d. per lb.; fair red stem chips, 3¾d.; ordinary renewed ditto, 3½d. to 4¾d.; and medium to good druggists' quill, 5d. per lb.

The shipments from Ceylon for the week ending May 2 were 12,218 lbs. only, and from January 1 to May 2 they show the following decrease:—

	1899	1898	1897	1896
Lbs.	251,937	284,371	273,569	441,370

The total weight of the 5,456 packages to be offered at Amsterdam on June 8 is 481,800 kilos.

COCAINE.—Very firm indeed. The stock of crude cocaine in Hamburg is low, and if second-hand holders of pure hydrochloride realise the makers will advance their prices.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The auctions to be held at Amsterdam on June 6 will consist of 60 tons Van Houten, 3 tons Hamer, and 3½ tons Helm, while on the same date at London 65 tons Cadbury brand will be offered.

COLOCYNTH.—Small sales are reported at 10½d. per lb. for medium Turkey apple.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Firm at 25½ 10s. per ton on the spot for ordinary brands; Anchor, 26½ 15s.; and Liverpool, 26½ 10s. for May, and 26½ 15s. for June-July. The buying season is now almost at a close, and there is no great activity. Second-hand sellers would shade the above prices.

GAMBOGE.—Good picked pipe has sold this week at 9½ 10s., and ordinary at 8½ 10s. per cwt.

GUM OLIBANUM.—Retail sales of small pale tear are reported at 35s. per cwt.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—In steady request, and full values are being obtained. Persian firsts are quoted 14½ to 14½ 10s., seconds 12½ to 13½ 10s., thirds 11½ to 11½ 15s., and fourths 8½ to 10½ 15s. per cwt.

HONEY.—New Chilean is beginning to arrive, and lower prices are looked for. Recent sales comprise Pile I. at 24s. 6d., and Pile X. at 23s. per cwt.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—Dearer by 10 per cent. in consequence of rapidly-decreasing stocks in Trieste, where there has been some heavy buying lately. The new season will therefore open with a small stock, although a moderate harvest is expected.

IPECACUANHA.—Very firm, and with no fresh arrivals of Rio. There have been small sales this week of Rio and Cartagena at 13s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per lb. respectively. Two bales of the spurious so-called Bahia have arrived this week from Bremen, the last having sold for France at 6d. per lb.

JALAP.—All the first-hand stock in New York has been bought up, and the sales there on May 16 included 8,000 lbs.

for export on private terms. Dealers have since advanced quotations to 10½c. to 12s. per lb.

MANNA.—Advices from Palermo report that the stock there is exhausted, and that there is now nothing on offer.

MENTHOL.—Cables from Japan this week quote a figure equivalent to 7s. per lb., c.i.f., but here there is no inquiry, and the spot-price is the same—at the most.

OIL, ANISE (STAR).—There is a disposition to make this article firmer, but there are sellers at 5s. 9d. per lb. spot.

OIL, CASSIA.—Quiet and lower. No business has transpired since the sale of about 50 cases last week at 3s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., for 70 to 75 per cent. Since then there have been buyers at 3s. 6d., and cable bids of this figure have been refused, 3s. 8½d. being the lowest acceptable price.

OIL, CASTOR.—French first-pressing 23l. per ton, f.o.b., Marseilles. Medicinal Italian is 32s per cwt., c.i.f.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The market here has responded slightly to our cabled advices from Bergen last week, but in the absence of new business there is no quotable change.

BERGEN, May 20.—During the last few days the market has been somewhat firmer, probably on account of discouraging news from Finnmarken, where the progress is still very small. To-day 54s. per barrel will buy best Lofoten non-congealing oil. The exports from Bergen up to date are 4,428 barrels, against 3,632 barrels last year.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—The lowest figure at which American HGH is now obtainable is 4s. 9d. per lb. spot for 5 case lots, and this may be taken as the general quotation from large importers, who have recently done business at this figure. Dementholised Japanese oil is cabled as "weak" from Japan, and the quotation is quite nominal; 40 per cent. is cabled firm, but no demand.

OIL, RED-THYME, has advanced 6d. this week, agents requiring 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. spot.

OILS, SICILIAN.—Our Messina correspondent writes on May 18 that there is no new feature to report, transactions being few. Lemon is firm at from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 3d. Sweet orange has again advanced to 5s. 5d., and Bergamot (37 per cent. to 39 per cent.) is quoted 7s. 11d., and 33 per cent. to 35 per cent. 7s. 4d. per lb., all c.i.f. terms.

OPIMUM.—Persian has been in fair inquiry, resulting in business at slightly advanced prices for medium and fine grades. On the other hand, Turkey soft-shipping is easier, and the same may be said of druggists' and manufacturing kinds.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 19.—There is no business to report, and the market is nominally quiet at the equivalent of 7s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b., for druggists'. Crop prospects are, for the moment, very favourable, but rain is wanted in some districts. Owing to the short stocks at present available it is not likely that values will recede to any extent between now and the appearance of the new article. Prices will probably open low, but the natives, who are practically bare of stock, will buy eagerly, and hence prices will not be allowed to remain at a low level for long.

ORRIS.—Quiet. Selected Florentine can be had at 32s. per cwt., c.i.f.; extra selected, 36s.; and sorts, 29s. Reports from Italy state that the next crop is likely to be a short one owing to low prices this year. That will have no appreciative effect on the market here, as everybody is full up with it—one holder alone has 39 tons in warehouse.

POTASH, CHLORATE.—The explosion at St. Helens has been followed by somewhat increased activity, large quantities having since been bought for shipment abroad. It is also reported that the import duty in Japan will be withdrawn after the middle of August (see *C. & D.*, March 25, page 513), so that increased shipments to that country are probable. Meanwhile, crystals in 5-ton lots can be purchased at 3½d. and powder at 3½d., smaller lots being ½d. extra, f.o.b. Liverpool.

POTASH, PERMANGANATE.—It is reported that the business done recently on over-sold contracts was at 51s. per cwt.

QUININE has again shown more activity, at rising prices, and when the market opened on Tuesday small transactions were put through, mostly for August delivery, at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d., an advance of 1d. on Friday's prices; October delivery also charged bands at 1s 5d. per oz. Wednesday

saw an advance to 1s. 5d. for August, and 1s 5½d. for October, with a fair business. To-day it has been in good demand, and as high as 1s. 5d. spot has been paid; June 1s 4¾d. and August 1s. 5d. to 1s 5½d.

SARSAPARILLA.—Sales of Mexican were made early in the week at 5½d. per lb., and to-day at 7d. spot, nothing now being obtainable at the lower figure. There has been an arrival of 30 bales Lima-Jamaica this week, but no genuine Jamaica.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—A fair business was done last week at recent prices—viz., 21s. to 22s. per cwt.

SEEDS.—Spanish *Anise* is offering at 28s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, with a small business passing; Russian at 17s. per cwt. on the spot. *Coriander* and *Cumin* are slow of sale, but prices are firm as stocks are small. *Pennegreek* is selling at steady prices. *Canary* is in better demand, especially for the finer qualities, the Spanish crop being reported as a failure. *Hemp-seed* is scarce and dearer at 38s. per qr.

SHELLAC.—Market is very quiet, with a few retail sales of orange TN at 68s. to 70s. per cwt.

SODA CHLORATE has been in better demand lately, and some of the principal makers are reported to be very short of supplies, and are asking higher prices—viz., 4d. per lb.; there are still a few sellers, however, at 3¾d. spot.

SPICES.—There were no public sales this week, and business generally has been very quiet. *Zanzibar Cloves* are lower, the contracts for near delivery having been closed; the quotation now is 3½d. to 3¾d. p-r lb., according to position. *Pepper* is firm, but no dearer; Singapore black is worth 5½d. per lb. on the spot, and 5½d. for distant shipment; Singapore white is quoted at 8½d. per lb. for June-August steamer, and Penang white 8½d. for the same position. *Ginger* is steady, with some inquiry, but prices are unchanged.

SQUILL.—Supplies of new crop are expected in Trieste about a fortnight hence, and are offered at 17s. 6d. per cwt. c. and f. for good dry white.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—The competition among German makers of this article still continues keen, and quotations during the past month have dropped about 40s per ton; London agents quote 23l. per ton, c.i.f., for white; brown is reported firmer at 18l.

SULPHONAL.—There is no question of the fact that a third maker has begun to sell his product on the Continent, but, curiously, it is stated that he does not sell it as "sulphonal," although it is so, and much cheaper than the Bayer and Riedel brands. He is reported to have strength of his own, and a collapse in the prices seems not to be far distant. Meanwhile an unknown brand is offered here at 13s. 9d. to 13s. 10d. per lb.

TAMARINDS.—Large arrivals have come to hand this week both from Calcutta and Barbados, so that easier prices may be expected at next auctions. The exports from Pondicherry in 1898 were 2,362 bales, and in 1897 909 bales.

VALERIAN-ROOT is very scarce at 42s. per cwt. f.o.b. Hamburg.

VANILLA.—The exports from Bordeaux in 1898 were 741 cwt., as compared with 473 cwt in 1897; of this quantity 187 cwt. went to the U.K., against 27 cwt. in 1897. The stock of vanilla at the close of 1898 was 4 255 kilos., against 4,560 kilos. in 1897, that in first hands being nil.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—The London market is still bare of stock. In Liverpool fair sales of lower grades are reported, including grey Pernambuco at 41s. to 41s. 6d. per cwt., Maranbam grey at 42s. 6d. to 43s., and low to good medium at 46s. to 57s. 6d. per cwt.

WAX, JAPAN, is slightly easier on this market, there being sellers of good pale squares on the spot at 31s per cwt. Advices from Kobe report that the small stock of wax available there is tending to keep prices up, and there seems no disposition on the part of exporters to operate.

Coming Event.

Saturday, May 27

Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Championship.
Match at West Green—Hewlett's v. Davy Hill's.

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Most valuable in cases of Gout and Stone.

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RED LABEL ACTS AS A VERY MILD APERIENT.

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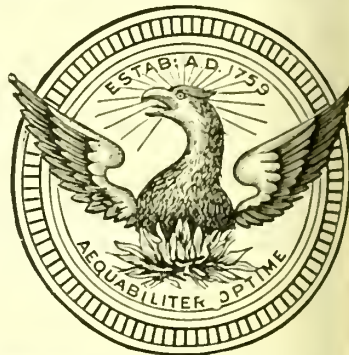
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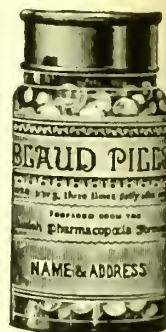
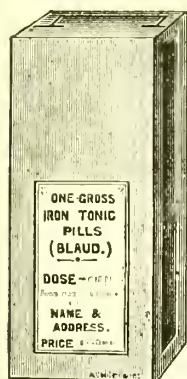
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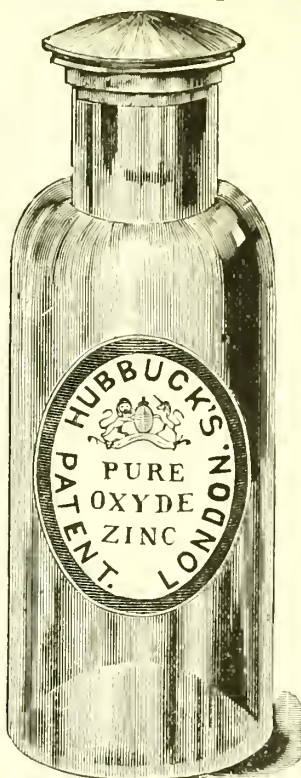
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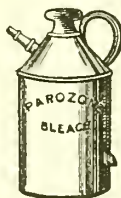
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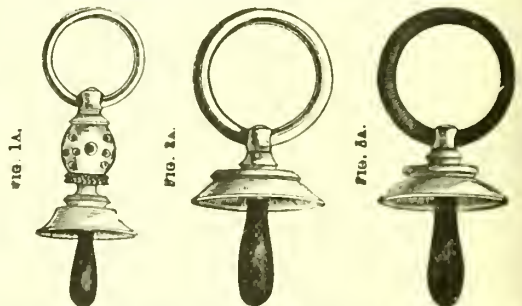
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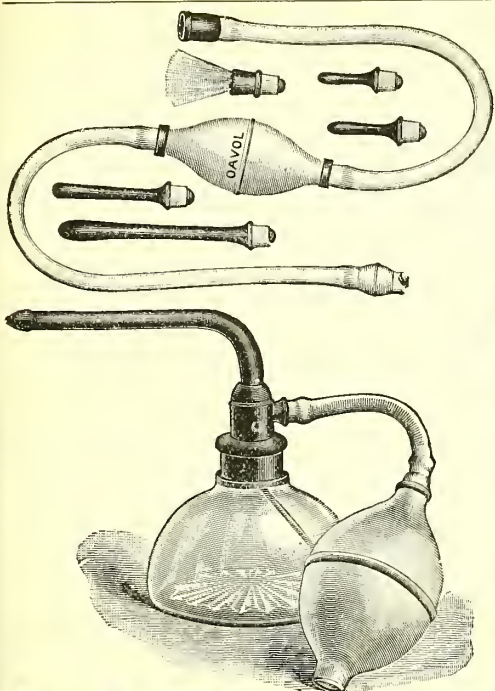
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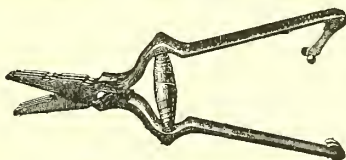
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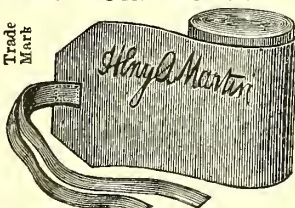
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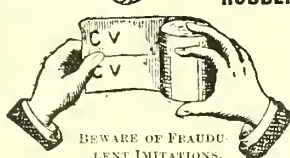
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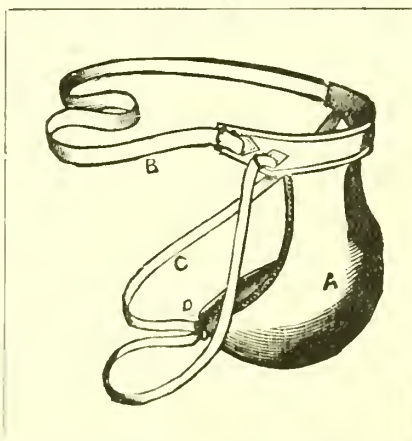
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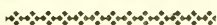
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Messrs. SEABURY & JOHNSON have for years maintained '5 per cent. of Belladonna Alkaloids as the standard strength for their Belladonna Plasters, and for this reason no change has been called for in their formula, which has now been standardised by the British Pharmacopœia. Honest and standard goods *ONLY* have always been manufactured and supplied, hence protection and satisfaction has always been secured by Chemists stocking Seabury & Johnson's Belladonna Plasters. Independent analyses and published official reports support their statements, and, furthermore, prove that Seabury & Johnson's Plasters alone can be relied upon.

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**GUARANTEES UNSUPPORTED BY FACTS ARE MISLEADING.**

*Report of "THE LANCET," December 3rd, 1898.*

"SEABURY & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTERS are not only "satisfactory on account of the rubber basis, but—of more importance still— "are standardised in regard to the constituents of Belladonna, the yield of "alkaloids on analysis being just slightly over half per cent. in accordance "with Pharmaceutical requirements. These Plasters may therefore be relied "upon."

**The Name of SEABURY & JOHNSON on any Plaster stands for a guarantee of full Pharmacopœial strength, and the highest standard of excellence of manufacture and uniformity.**

A Written Guarantee is given to Purchasers of Seabury & Johnson's Plasters where requested.

## SEABURY & JOHNSON,

SOLE DEPOT FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES:

**FASSETT & JOHNSON, 31 & 32 Snow Hill, LONDON, E.C.**

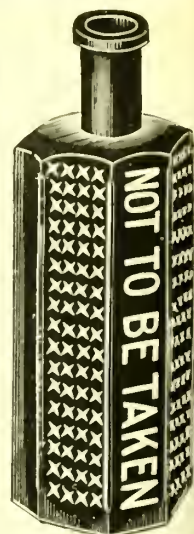
# A NEW POISON BOTTLE

(Registered)  
IN BLUE GLASS.

## PRINCIPAL FEATURES:

It has a prominent rib at each corner, and raised stars on two sides; *the bottle cannot therefore be handled in any way* without feeling the rough surfaces.

The whole of one side is available for label. It is practically designed so as to be as strong as possible, and, having no weak corners, breakage in packing and handling is reduced to a minimum.



### PRICES:

| $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 1 oz. | $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. | 2 oz. | 3 oz. | 4 oz. | 6 oz. | 8 oz. | 10 oz. | 12 oz. | 16 oz. | 20 oz. |            |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| 5/6               | 5/9   | 6/6                | 7/6   | 8/6   | 10/-  | 11/6  | 15/-  | 17/6   | 19/-   | 25/-   | 32/-   | PER GROSS. |



**EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB** **EVANS, SONS & CO.**

60 Bartholomew Close,  
LONDON.

56 Hanover Street,  
LIVERPOOL.

## R. H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE.

The only REALLY PERFECT Bottle for Vaseline, Boot Creams, Pomades, Dry Powders, &c.

### PRICES:

TALL SERIES, fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various Colours, very attractive in appearance:—  
1-oz. 11/6;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 12/-; 2-oz. 12/9; 3-oz. 15/9; 4-oz. 17/3 per gross, &c.

Special Prices on application for Quantities.

CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.



**R. H. BARRETT,**

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS, THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"FOREFRONT LONDON."

## DISPENSING BOTTLES.

THE NORTH LONDON GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY  
(I. ISAACS & CO., Proprietors)

Beg to inform the Trade that they have made a further reduction in the price of their Bottles, as follows:—

The NEW SHAPE FLAT BOTTLES, with rounded edges, plain or graduated—

|                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3 & 4 oz. .. 7/6 per gross. | 10 & 12 oz. .. 12/- per gross. |
| 6, 8, .. 8/6 ..             | 16, .. 16/- ..                 |

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, plain or graduated Teaspoons—  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. .. 3/6 per gross.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. .. 4/6 per gross.  
1, .. 3/9 .. 2, .. 5/- ..

### PLEASE NOTE.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, are carriage paid to any address in England; smaller quantities not carriage paid.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,  
106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

Established 50 years.

Bankers—London and Westminster Bank

### NEW POISON REGULATIONS.

STEPHENSON'S  
PATENT

POISON BOTTLE.



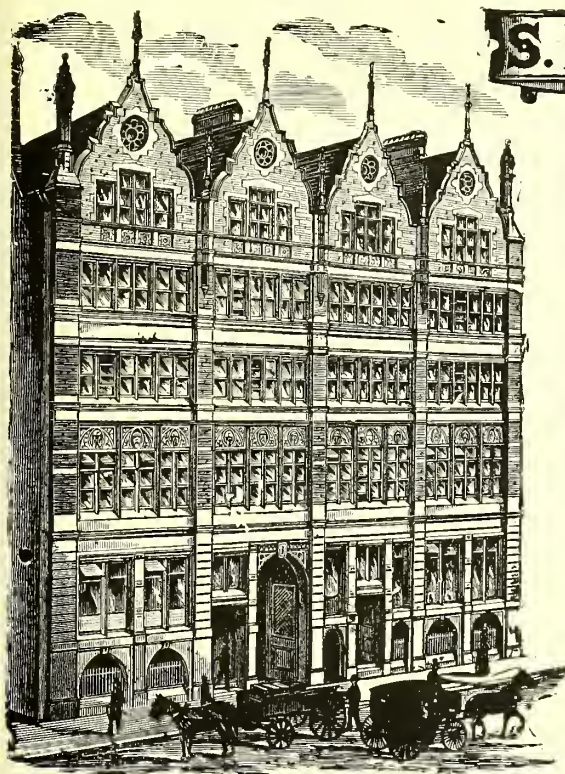
No. 6324.

|                                    | PRICE LIST. | Plain. | Stoppered.      |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. deep Blue Glass | ..          | 6/6    | 24/- per Gross. |
| 1 " " " " " "                      | ..          | 7/6    | 26/- " "        |
| 1 1/2 " " " " " "                  | ..          | 8/6    | 28/6 " "        |
| 2 " " " " " "                      | ..          | 9/6    | 30/- " "        |
| 3 " " " " " "                      | ..          | 11/-   | 34/- " "        |
| 4 " " " " " "                      | ..          | 12/6   | 36/- " "        |
| 6 " " " " " "                      | ..          | 15/-   | 40/- " "        |
| 8 " " " " " "                      | ..          | 16/6   | 42/- " "        |
| 10 " " " " " "                     | ..          | 21/-   | 50/- " "        |
| 12 " " " " " "                     | ..          | 24/-   | 55/- " "        |
| 16 " " " " " "                     | ..          | 30/-   | 62/6 " "        |
| 20 " " " " " "                     | ..          | 34/-   | 69/- " "        |
| 32 " " " " " "                     | ..          | 50/-   | 75/- " "        |
| 40 " " " " " "                     | ..          | 60/-   | 82/- " "        |

Samples on application to any of the Wholesale Drug or Druggists' Sundry Houses. See opinions of the Press, *Truth*, *Daily News*, *Pail Mail Gazette*, &c.

Special Labels for this Bottle may be obtained from Mr. SILVERLOCK, 12 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sole Manufacturers, **Hearns, Lim.**, Eclipse Glass Works, Lea Bridge, London, N.E.  
Manufacturers of every description of Glass Bottles, plain or stoppered.



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SON & THOMPSON**



**QUARTERLY  
Price Current**



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**BOOK OF ILLUSTRATIONS  
CONTAINING NEARLY  
5,000 ENGRAVINGS**

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**SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS**  
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**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES**  
OF ALL KINDS

MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION ENCLOSED BUSINESS CARD

Forwarded Post Free to all parts of the World.

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**CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.**

# ABSORBENT LINT

*(Of Improved Qualities)*

**SAMPLES SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.**

**REDUCED PRICES.**

|                                                      | Per lb. |                           |   |   | Not less than 112 lbs.<br>each or assorted, per lb. |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Maw's No. 11 Lint . . .                              | 1/2     | } 5 per cent. Monthly a/c | . | . | 1/-                                                 |
| Maw's No. 1 Hospital . . .                           | 1/2     |                           | . | . | 1/-                                                 |
| Maw's No. 2 Hospital . . .                           | 1/4     |                           | . | . | 1/2                                                 |
| Maw's Superior Hospital . . .                        | 1/6     |                           | . | . | 1/4                                                 |
| Maw's Superior Surgeons' . . .                       | 1/8     |                           | . | . | 1/6                                                 |
| TAYLOR'S Super A1 Flax<br><i>Improved, Absorbent</i> | 3/-     |                           | . | . | 2/6                                                 |
| Ditto, in 1-oz. packages . . .                       | 3/6     |                           | . | . | 3/-                                                 |

**S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON,**  
7 to 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.



**“ RED CROSS ”**  
**Lint.**


Per lb.... .. 1/9 | For 56 lbs.... 1/7  
For 28 lbs ... 1/8 | For 112 lb. 1/6

**“ RED CROSS ”**  
**Cotton Wool.**

In 1-lb. CARTONS.  
Per lb. ... .. 1/2

**“ RED CROSS ”**  
**Gauze.**

6 yard pieces, each in airtight package.  
Alembroth, per doz. yards .. 1/10  
Boracic .. .. 1/10  
Carbolised .. .. 1/9  
Eucalyptus .. .. 2/6  
Iodoform .. .. 4/6  
Salicylic .. .. 2/6  
Sublimate .. .. 1/10  
Sulphate of Zinc .. .. 2/9  
Thymol .. .. 3/4  
Zinc and Mercury Cyanide,  
per doz. yards ... .. 2/6

  
**BURGOYNE,**  
**BURBIDGES & CO.,**  
*Sole Proprietors,*  
**12 & 16 COLEMAN ST.,**  
**LONDON.**

**“ RED CROSS ”**  
**Antiseptic Lint.**

Boracic 50 per cent., per lb. .. 1/6  
Carbolised 6 per cent. .. 2/-  
Iodoform 4 per cent. .. 6/3  
Salicylic 10 per cent. .. 2/-

**“ Red Cross ” Antiseptic Wool.**  
Boracic 50 per cent., per lb. .. 1/3  
Carbolised 6 per cent. .. 1/6  
Iodoform 10 per cent. .. 5/6  
Sat Alembroth .. .. 1/9  
Sublimate 1 per cent. .. 1/8  
Salicylic 4 per cent. .. 1/9  
.. 10 per cent .. 2/6

**“ RED CROSS ”**  
**Bandages.**

6 yards long.

1 in. wide...1/- doz.... 9/- per gross.  
2 .. ..1/9 ..18/- ..  
2½ .. ..2/3 ..24/- ..  
3 .. ..2/9 ..30/- ..  
3½ .. ..3/3 ..36/- ..

# Special Machines for the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical, Chemical, and Alimentary Products.

## **G. B É R A,**

**MECHANICAL ENGINEER (SUCCESSOR TO N. PALAU & CIE.),  
49 AVENUE DU MAINE, 49, PARIS.**

Complete Plant  
for the  
manufacture  
of Pills and  
Medicinal

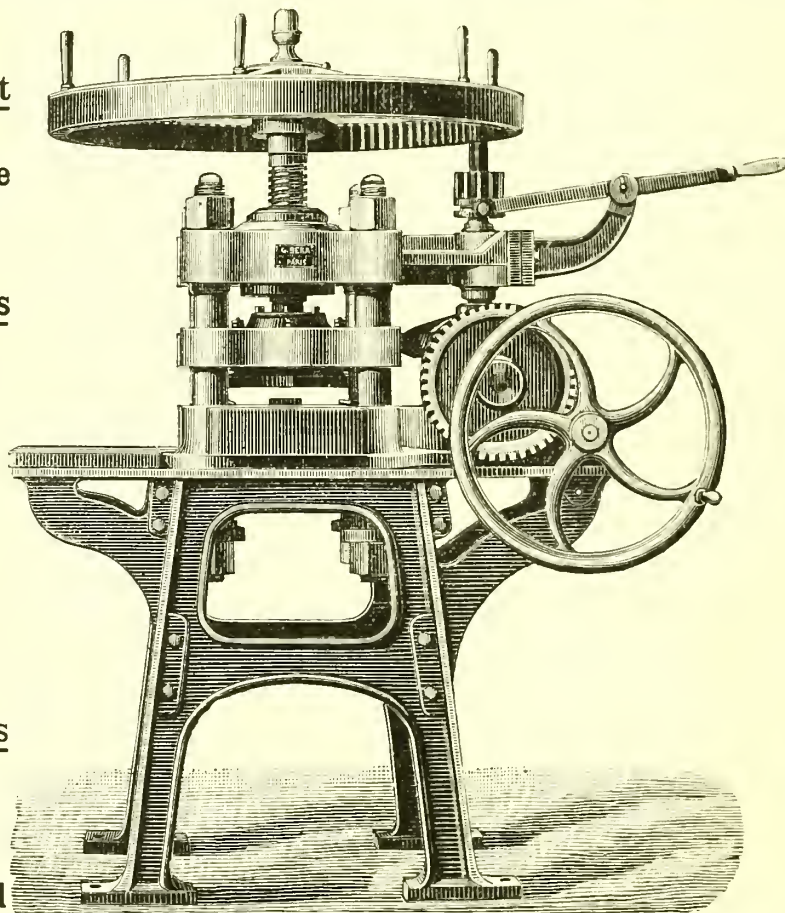
Granules  
perfectly  
spherical  
and  
smooth.

**LARGE  
EXPERIENCE.**

Copper Pans  
with or  
without  
Coils for  
Dragees and  
for

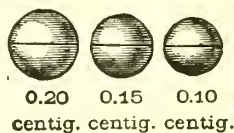
Sugar-  
coating  
Pills.

**PILL-MASSING  
MACHINES.**

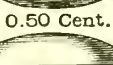


PRESS FOR CAPSULES AND PERLES.

PERLES RONDES



0.20 0.15 0.10  
centig. centig. centig.

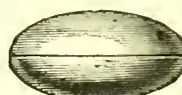


0.20 Cent.  
0.50 Cent.  
0.80 Cent.

CAPSULES



1 Gramme



2 Grammes



4 Grammes

Compressing Machine,  
new design,  
with one  
or several  
punches,  
giving 1, 2,  
3, 4, 5, 6, 7  
compressed  
Tablets at  
once,  
according  
to the  
diameter of  
the tablets.

Special  
Prospectus  
of this  
Machine will  
be sent on  
application.

Mills for  
Linseed Meal  
and Mustard.  
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Mixing  
Machines,  
and  
Emulsifiers.

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**MACHINES, PRESSES & MOULOS**

or the manufacture by pressure of Perles and Gelatine Capsules. The perfect manufacture of these is guaranteed by my new formulae and the new processes.

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**PUMP FOR TRANSFERRING ACIDS FROM ONE VESSEL TO ANOTHER.**

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Established over 60 Years, and the First House to Import Corks into Great Britain.

SPECIAL

ROUND

DRY

PROCESS.



## "MAXA" BRAND CORKS

**THE ONLY PERFECT CORKS  
IN THE MARKET.**

NO CORKY MICROBES! NO MILDEW! NO DUST!

Speciality in Chemists' Corks to FIT THE BOTTLES with an even all-round pressure.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

The CORK COMPANY, Ltd., LONDON.

To avoid inferior substitutes, insist upon the goods being invoiced to you as "MAXA" Brand.

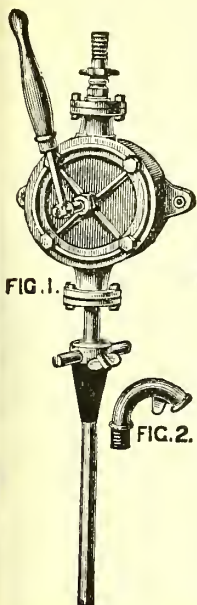


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

This is a representation of our "WILLCOX" NEW SEMI-ROTARY PATENT PUMP, with Improved Taper Barrel Attachment. It is easy to work and simple in construction, and is admitted to be the best article in the market for Pumping Paraffin Oil and all kinds of Liquid from barrels or tanks into other receptacles.

We hold a Large Stock, and can give Prompt Delivery.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**  
Ours is the Original Patent Pump.

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### Kneading & Mixing Machine,

Used by all the largest Pill Makers.

SUITABLE ALSO FOR

OINTMENTS, POWDERS,  
AND MASSES  
of any  
Consistency.

# PILL MASSING MACHINES.

PILL  
PIPERS,  
CUTTERS,  
ROUNDERS, COATERS,  
"SPIRAL BRUSH"  
POWDER-SIFTERS  
(WITH INTERCHANGEABLE SIEVES),  
And every Accessory for the Pill Room.

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Contractors to the War Offices of all the Great Powers

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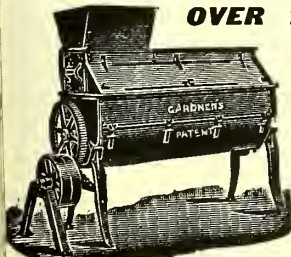
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OVER 1,130 working in  
Almost Every Trade where  
POWDERS are Sifted and  
Mixed and Lumps Re-  
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one operation and without  
loss by dust.

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WITH INSCRIPTIONS IN ANY DESIRED  
TINT; ALSO PLAIN OR EMBOSSED.

"Beautifully made, and the inscriptions give them a distinction all their own."—C. & D.

"Perfection of Cachets."—Lancet.

These Cachets are especially adapted for Headache, Neuralgia, & other powders

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In Nine Sizes. Also made to fit existing machines.

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Lowest Prices, Superior Workmanship. Price Lists free.

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THE NEW "ONYX" HALF-CROWN CAMERA.

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EAU F. JOUVENCE, GOLDEN.

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Gold Medal, PARIS, 1867. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

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(Made by the Benedictine Monks of Buckfast Abbey, Devon.)

CURES CANCEROUS WOUNDS, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, TUMOURS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, WHITLOWS, SCROFULOUS SORES, and other similar diseases. The ingredients and preparation of this salve are, and have been for centuries, secret with the Benedictine Monks of France. Its healing properties have been effectually proved, and hundreds of testimonials might be given.

SPECIFIC ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS are also supplied.

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We guarantee our Pure Acid to be made directly and entirely from Phosphorus. Absolutely the best and purest on the market.

ANSWERS ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW & P.

**Phosphoric Acid**  
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MASSAGE AT HOME  
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WHOLESALE FROM  
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TRIAL BOTTLES 6d. also supplied on pretty showcards at 4/- per doz.; 8/6 size, 26/- per doz.  
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2/3 per 1,000. **"Kahnemann"** 2/3 per 1,000.  
Well known, low in price, pure, harmless, always elastic Closing Apparatus Kahnemann at 4/6, 5/6, etc.  
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HIGHEST CLASS MECHANICAL  
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VULCANITE, DENTAL ALLOY, GOLD, COMBINATIONS, TUBES, CROWNS, BAR & BRIDGE WORK, GUM SECTIONS. PUNCTUALITY GUARANTEED. BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.  
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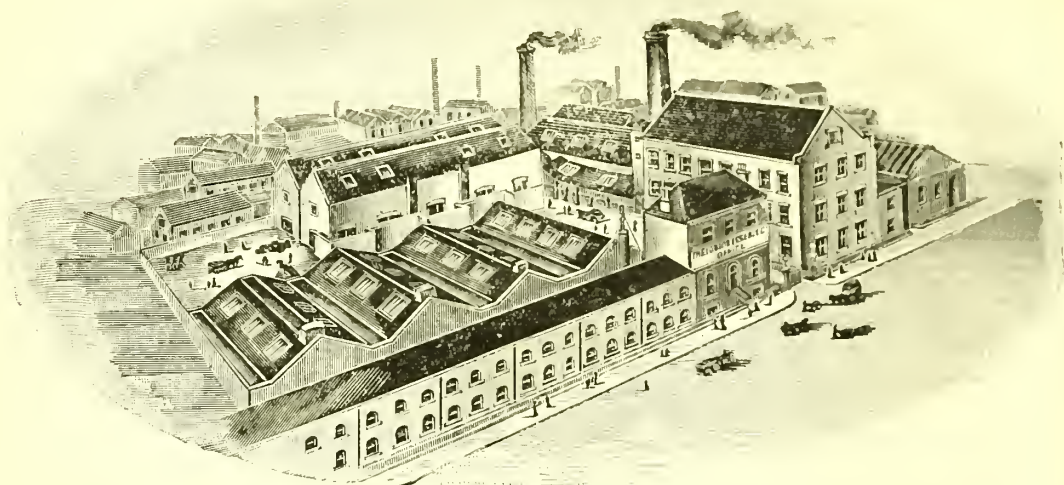
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From 2/3 to 30/-  
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**WATSON & WATES'**  
**HOMŒOPATHICS**  
CASES FREE.  
Send for Price List, &c.  
**WATSON & WATES,** 93 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.



# The London Essence Co.

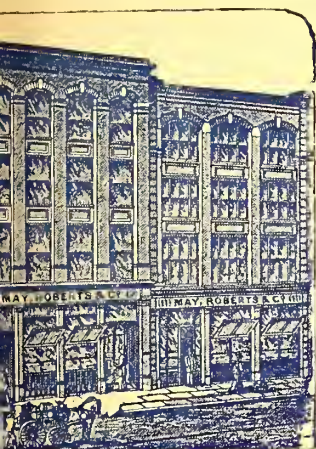
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS  
REQUIRING  
**ESSENCES, PERFUMES,  
TINCTURES,  
ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.**

Should write us for Special Terms  
before buying elsewhere.

~~~~~  
GEORGE ST., CAMBERWELL GREEN, S.E.

Telegrams—"VANILLIN LONDON."

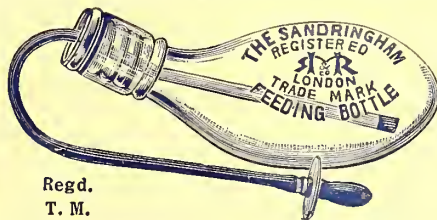
Telephone 810 HOP.



Three Minutes' Walk from Aldersgate St. Station.
MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LONDON.

Telegraphic Address: "FEEDING BOTTLES LONDON."
Telephone No. 889, Holborn Exchange.

Ask for Terms, carriage paid, in Free Packages.
Complete Price List free by post on application with Business Card.



Regd.
T. M.

THE SANDRINGHAM FEEDING BOTTLE.

WHITE, Screw Glass Stoppers
Each in handsome box, two brushes.

	Per doz.
Black fittings	5 -
Spare black fittings	2/-
Spare bottles	1/3
Spare stoppers and washers	9d.

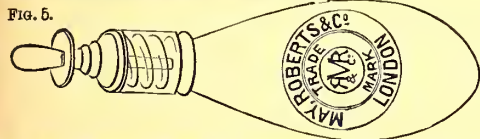
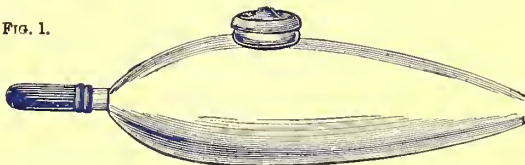


FIG. 5.

Glass, black leech-bite teat, bone shield, complete in boxes of
dozen per dozen 3/3
Glass, black leech-bite teat, bone shield, with brush, complete in
box per dozen 5/-

FIG. 1.



White Glass, hand-made, fitted with black teat and boxwood-topped cork,
with brush, complete in box, three sizes per doz. 6/9



THE POPULAR (6d.).

GREEN GLASS, Boxwood Tops.

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) 25/-	
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box	2/2
Black fittings, each in box	2/7
Spare black fittings	1/2
Spare green bottles	10/-
Spare white bottles	1/-

If with White instead of Green Bottles,
2d. per dozen extra.

Regd.
T. M.



THE POPULAR (6d.).

GREEN, Screw Glass Stoppers.

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) £8,6	
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box	2/6
Black fittings, each in box	2/11
Spare black fittings	1/4
Spare green bottles	1/-
Spare white bottles	1/2
Spare stoppers and washers, green or white	9d.

If with White instead of Green Bottles,
2d. per dozen extra.



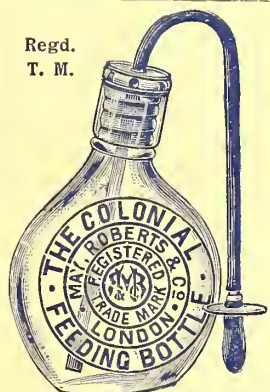
THE COLONIAL (6d.).

GREEN GLASS, Boxwood Tops.

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) 25/-	
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box	2/2
Black fittings, each in box	2/7
Spare black fittings	1/2
Spare green bottles	10/-
Spare white bottles	1/-

If with White instead of Green Bottles,
2d. per dozen extra.

Regd.
T. M.



THE COLONIAL (6d.).

GREEN, Screw Glass Stoppers.

	Per gross.
Black fittings, 1 gross in cask (free) £8,6	
	Per doz.
Black fittings, 1 dozen in box	2/6
Black fittings, each in box	2/11
Spare black fittings	1/4
Spare green bottles	1/-
Spare white bottles	1/2
Spare stoppers and washers, green or white	9d.

If with White instead of Green Bottles,
2d. per dozen extra.

POPULAR or COLONIAL (1s.).

WHITE, Earthenware Tops.

box, two brushes, black fittings	per doz. 4/3
Spare black fittings	2/-
Spare bottles	1/3

POPULAR or COLONIAL (1s.).

WHITE, Screw Glass Stoppers.

Black fittings, each in box, two brushes	per doz. 4/3
Spare black fittings	2/-
Spare bottles	1/3

Fitted with Seamless Teats, 9-inch Tubing, and Glass Unions.

ALL ABOVE SUBJECT TO USUAL TERMS.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9 & 11 Clerkenwell Road, LONDON.

Cadbury's Cocoa

**ABSOLUTELY PURE
therefore BEST.**

Cadbury's is "The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture, Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst*.
NO CHEMICALS USED IN CADBURY'S AS IN THE SO-CALLED PURE FOREIGN COCOAS.

UNDER EMINENT SCIENTIFIC SUPERVISION

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL
APERIENT WATER.



Trade Prices :

Per Case.

25 Large Bottles	-	20/-
50 Small	-	32/6
100 Quarter	-	32/6

Carriage Paid
to any Railway
Station in the
United Kingdom

5 per cent. Discount upon orders for 10 Cases.

**TERMS :—Six Months' Credit from date of Invoice
Net Cash.**

The retail prices printed on the labels are 1/3 per large bottle, 1/- per small bottle, and 6d. per quarter bottle.

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIM.

4 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London, W.

